# CASSELL'S UNIVERSAL PORTRAIT GALLERY



AUG 19, 1944

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To Madam Alekia Bassian,

With best wishes

from your

unpardonable pupil

Signor Casey

Cassell's

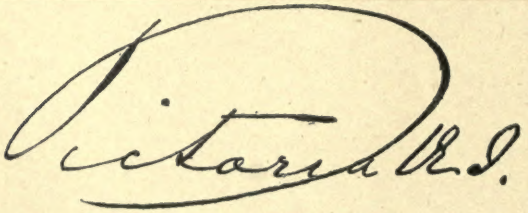
Universal Portrait Gallery.

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# CASSELL'S

# UNIVERSAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

*A COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS OF*

**Celebrities, English and Foreign**

*WITH FAC-SIMILE AUTOGRAPHS*

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*LONDON, PARIS & MELBOURNE*
1895
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CARNEGIE
UNIVERSAL PORTRAIT
GALLERY

# PREFACE.

THE object of the "Universal Portrait Gallery" is to furnish a Collection of Portraits of celebrities of both sexes and of many lands, together with fac-similes of their autographs and brief sketches of their careers. While the work has been passing through the press several changes of status, duly recognised in the Alphabetical List of Contents, have taken place. Mr. Arthur Peel has resigned the Speakership of the House of Commons, and now sits in "another place" as Viscount Peel; General Lord Roberts has been promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal; the Hon. Cecil Rhodes has been sworn of the Privy Council; and Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Lewis Morris, and Mr. Walter Besant have received the honour of knighthood. As this sheet goes to the printer the Earl of Rosebery has resigned the Premiership, and has been followed into Opposition by the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Spencer, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Asquith, Mr. (now Sir) H. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Acland, Mr. Bryce, Lord Acton, Lord Playfair, and Mr. Burt. Lord Houghton, on his retirement from the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, has been created an Earl. Lord Rosebery has been succeeded as Premier by the Marquis

of Salisbury, who holds the office of Foreign Secretary; and Mr. Balfour has become First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House of Commons; Mr. Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; Viscount Cross, Lord Privy Seal; and Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General.

It should further be noted that M. Charles Dupuy has ceased to be Prime Minister of France; and that Dr. Dale, Robert Louis Stevenson, Christina Rossetti, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Professor Huxley, to the regret of multitudes of admirers, have passed away.

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

# HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

LIKE lesser mortals, Queen Victoria has not found life to be free from care and sorrow. The sudden death of the Prince Consort, in 1861, imposed upon her a long period of seclusion. The deaths of the Princess Alice, of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and more recently of Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, have been sore griefs to Her Majesty. On the other hand, her reign has been one of singular prosperity, seven of her nine children still remain to her, the number of her grandchildren and great-grandchildren is legion, and now she has the satisfaction of knowing that the succession to the throne in the direct male line is provided for to the third generation. Her Majesty, who was born on the 24th of May, 1819, succeeded her uncle, William IV., on the 20th of June, 1837, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey on the 28th of June, 1838. And here, in 1887, she celebrated the Jubilee of her reign with a solemn Thanksgiving Service, attended by members of all the Royal families of Europe and by delegates from every part of the Empire, as well as by representatives of all the great national interests.



*Photo: G. W. Wilson & Co., Aberdeen.* HAWARDEN CASTLE.

# THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.

WHEN Mr. Gladstone went into retirement, early in 1894, having four times held the office of First Minister of the Crown, his political opponents vied with the most devoted of his supporters in acclaiming him as the greatest Englishman of his age. Mr. Balfour's eloquent tribute to his great antagonist was only the formal expression of a respect which the Conservative leader in the House of Commons had consistently shown. Not less emphatic was the Marquis of Salisbury's eulogium of the venerable statesman as the most brilliant intellect that had ever devoted itself to the service of the State since Parliamentary Government began. Mr. Gladstone was then in his eighty-fifth year, having been born at Liverpool on the 29th of December, 1809. He had been a Member of Parliament for sixty-one years, and sixty years has passed since he first took office—as Junior Lord of the Treasury under Sir Robert Peel. He has left behind him a noble tradition, not merely of superb oratory, of masterly statesmanship, and of inspiring leadership, but also of disinterested devotion to duty, of chivalrous magnanimity, of splendid intrepidity, and of high-minded patriotism.

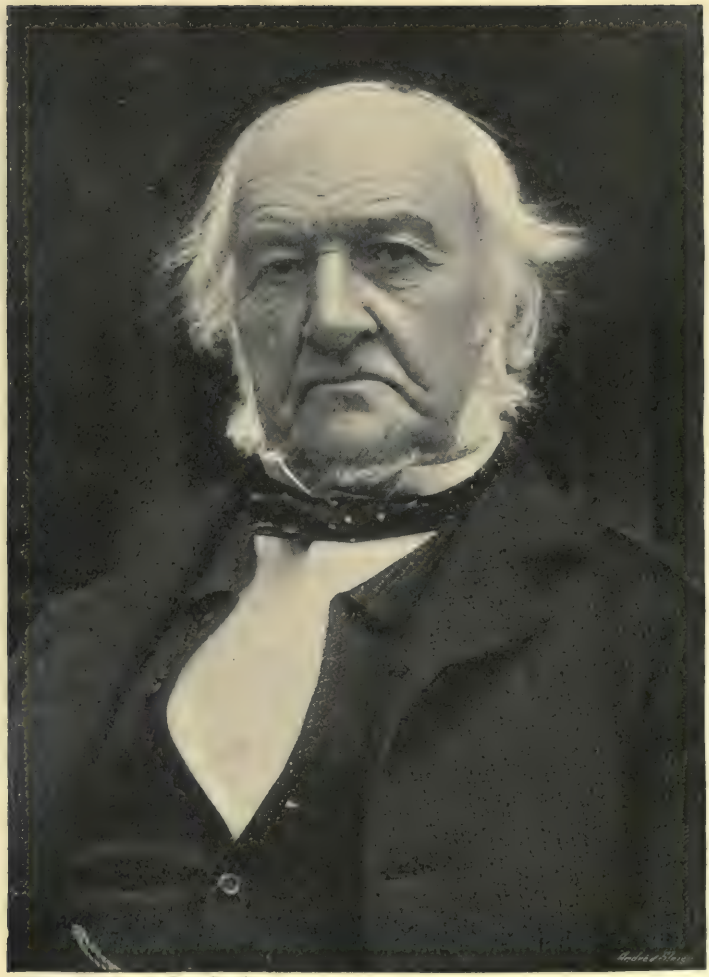
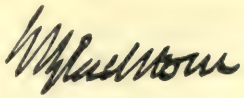


*Photo: Valentine & Sons, Dundee.*





MRS. GLADSTONE'S ORPHANAGE, HAWARDEN.

# MRS. GLADSTONE.

THE lady to whose solicitous care and unfailing sympathy her distinguished husband is so deeply indebted is the eldest daughter of the late Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden, and sister of the late Lady Lyttelton, their mother being the Hon. Mary, second daughter of Richard Lord Braybrooke. The marriage which has run so smooth and happy a course took place in the year 1839, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated their golden wedding on the 25th of July, 1889, amidst a chorus of congratulations. Of the eight children, all except two—the eldest son and the second daughter—survive. The Rev. Stephen Gladstone is rector of Hawarden, Mr. Henry Gladstone chose a commercial career, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, one of the members for Leeds, is First Commissioner of Works. The eldest daughter, Anne, is the wife of the Very Rev. E. C. Wickham, Dean of Lincoln; Mary married the Rev. Harry Drew, curate of Hawarden, in 1886; and the youngest, Miss Helen Gladstone, is Vice-Principal of Newnham College. Mrs. Gladstone is honourably known for her charitable activities, and the Orphanage at Hawarden is not the only institution for which she has pleaded and worked.



*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

Catherine Gladstone



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

# THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE Most Rev. Edward White Benson, D.D., was born near Birmingham in 1829, and was educated at King Edward's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Scholar and Fellow. For some years he was an assistant-master at Rugby; then, from 1858 to 1872, he was first head-master of Wellington School, resigning this post to become Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. He was Select Preacher to the University of Cambridge for several years between 1864 and 1882, and to the sister University in 1875–76, was Hon. Chaplain to the Queen in 1873, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary, 1875-77. In 1876 he was elevated by Lord Beaconsfield to the newly-created Bishopric of Truro, and in 1882, having shown uncommon capacity for administration in the organisation of his diocese, he was chosen by Mr. Gladstone to succeed Dr. Tait as Primate—an office for which he was marked out by his fine presence and courtly manners no less than by his ability and energy. A Liberal High Churchman, Dr. Benson has avoided controversial theology, and has directed his attention mainly to administrative efficiency and social reform.



*Photo: Bassano, Old Bond Street, W.*

Yours faithfully,

R. Canterbury

# THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

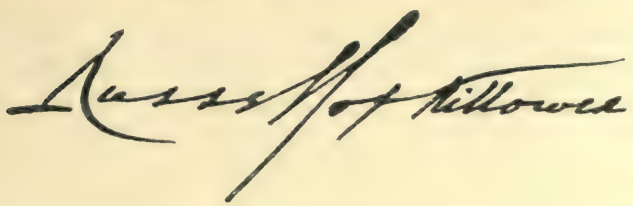
THE appointment of Lord Russell of Killowen to the most dignified and important post in the English judiciary was universally anticipated. On all hands it was felt that the Prime Minister could not fail to choose for the virtual headship of English judges the man who had for years been the greatest of English advocates. His lordship was born near Newry in 1833, and was educated at Castleknock, graduating at Trinity College, Dublin. Having practised for some years as a solicitor at Belfast, he came to England, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859, and joined the Northern Circuit. In 1872 he took silk, and from this time forward was engaged in most of the leading cases in the English courts, distinguishing himself even more by his matchless cross-examinations than by his eloquence. He entered Parliament as the elect of Dundalk in 1880, and in 1886, having been returned for South Hackney, became Attorney-General in the first Home Rule Government. For the cause of Home Rule he has been a most strenuous worker. He was leading counsel for the Irish Party before the Special Commission; and his six days' speech in introducing the evidence for the defendants, and his cross-examination of Pigott, rank among the greatest achievements at the Bar. He was again appointed Attorney-General in 1892, and was raised to the peerage as a Lord of Appeal in 1894, succeeding the late Baron Coleridge as Lord Chief Justice of England a few weeks later.



ENTRANCE TO THE ROYAL PALACE OF JUSTICE.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*



# THE SPEAKER.

One of the greatest of Speakers, the Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, is a son—the youngest—of one of the greatest of Prime Ministers. Born in 1829, he was educated at Eton, and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1865 his political career began with his election, in the Liberal interest, for the borough of Warwick, which he represented continuously until 1885, when, the constituency having been affected by the Redistribution Act, he was returned for Warwick and Leamington. In 1868 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board; in 1871 he became Secretary to the Board of Trade, and in 1873 Patronage Secretary to the Treasury. Even in 1880 he had given little proof, save to a discerning few, of the great qualities he was afterwards to manifest; for when in that year the Liberals came back to power, he received only an Under-Secretaryship—that of the Home Department. This office he held until 1884, when, Mr. Brand being elevated to the House which has no Speaker, he was elected to the vacant chair. The speech in which he accepted the office was, in its lofty and sonorous eloquence, a surprise to many who had been in frequent contact with him. But high as was the standard which he thus set for himself, he has never fallen below it; and now the prospect of his retirement would be regarded with dismay.



*Photo: Valentine & Sons, Dundee.*

The Clock Tower.



*Photo: Elliot & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Arthur W. Peel

Speaker

# SIR FREDERIC LEIGHTON, BART.

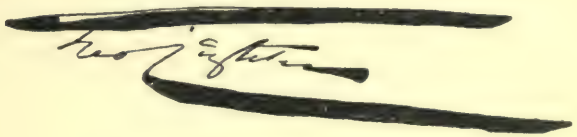
THE President of the Royal Academy is a native of Scarborough. At the age of fourteen—in 1844—he entered the Academy of Berlin, continuing his art-studies at Florence, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at the Louvre, and at Rome. From this city he, in 1855, sent to our Royal Academy a large picture known as "Cimabue's Triumph," which, as the work of an English artist unknown in England, took the public by surprise. It was bought by the Queen, and was re-exhibited at Manchester and at the International Exhibitions. The theme of his Academy picture in 1856 was "The Triumph of Music," which gave further proof that a great artist had been born, if not trained, among us. In 1864, being then thirty-four, he was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy. Five years later he became an Academician, and in November, 1878, he succeeded Sir Francis Grant as President, and was knighted. It was in this year that he completed the great wall decoration for the South Kensington Museum, "The Industrial Arts Applied to War." In 1879 Cambridge made him an honorary LL.D., Oxford an honorary D.C.L., and Edinburgh an honorary LL.D.; and in 1886 he was created a baronet. Nor has he gone without marks of distinction from abroad. He is a member of several foreign artistic societies, is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, and was President of the International Jury of Painting at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. Sir Frederic has also executed some admirable pieces of sculpture. His speeches at the Royal Academy banquets are models of polished eloquence.



PORTION OF FRIEZE IN DIVAN OF SIR F. LEIGHTON'S HOUSE.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, W.*





THE ALBERT HALL.

# MADAME PATTI.

THE great singer who will always be known by her paternal name is of Italian and Spanish extraction. She was born in Madrid on the 9th of April, 1843, daughter of Salvatori Patti, and was christened Adelina Maria Clorinda. Her musical education was begun under her brother-in-law, Maurice Strakosch. Her parents removing to America, she made her *début* there at a very early age, but retired for further study, and made her formal appearance at New York in November, 1859, as Lucia. Her entry at Covent Garden took place in May, 1861, in the *rôle* of Amina, and by the end of the season it was evident to all that an operatic star of the first magnitude had arisen. Nor has she distinguished herself less in oratorio, at the Handel and other Festivals. On the Continent, and also in America, South as well as North, she is as great a favourite as in the land of her adoption. In 1868 she became the wife of the Marquis de Caux, and in 1886 was married to Signor Nicolini. The generous disposition which leads Madame Patti to give her audiences more than is specified "in the bond," manifests itself also in frequent performances for the benefit of hospitals and other charitable institutions.



*Photo: B. Lauro, Nice.*

Adelina Patti



# MR WILLIAM MORRIS.

THE author of "The Earthly Paradise" is notable on several grounds, but his work as a poet forms his most enduring claim to renown. Born at Walthamstow in 1834, he was educated at Marlborough and at Exeter College, Oxford. In 1856, the year in which he took his degree, he was articled to the late Mr. Street, the architect. But his strong poetical bent would take no denial, and he failed to complete his term with Mr. Street. In 1858 he sent to the press "The Defence of Guenevere, and other Poems;" in 1867 came "The Life and Death of Jason;" and in 1868 appeared the first instalment of the memorable work already mentioned, "The Earthly Paradise." With years and experience came depth of thought and feeling, and in 1876 the erstwhile "singer of an empty day" gave to the world, in "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung," his poetical masterpiece. Mr. Morris has also translated the Æneid and the Odyssey, as well as some of the Icelandic sagas. Of late he has written much prose romance, in addition to lectures on architecture and other branches of art, and newspaper and other matter relating to Socialism, of which he has long been an impassioned advocate. The fine-art decoration undertaking carried on under his name has undoubtedly been a most important agent in the reform of English taste in colour and design. He also conducts the Kelmscott Press, from which he has sent out many beautiful reprints of old works in type and with ornaments of his own design.



*Photo: F. Hollyer, Kensington, W.*

William Morris



KANDAHAR.

# LORD ROBERTS.

THE hero of the most celebrated march in modern warfare was born in 1832, son of the late General Sir A. Roberts, and was educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and Woolwich. Entering the Bengal Artillery in 1851, he served through the Indian Mutiny, taking part in the storming of Delhi, the capture of Cawnpore, and the relief of Lucknow, and gaining the Victoria Cross for rescuing a standard at Khodagunj. After further service in Abyssinia and in South-East Bengal, he commanded the Kurum Valley column in the Afghan War of 1878, carrying the Peiwar Pass, and entering Cabul in triumph. It was in the second campaign (1879-80) that, after defeating the enemy at Charasiah, he led the march upon Candahar, covering over three hundred miles in twenty days, and routing the Afghans outside the beleaguered city. For these services he was created a baronet and G.C.B., and received the thanks of Parliament. In 1885 he became Commander-in-Chief in India, and when he resigned in 1893, and returned to England, where he had a reception which princes might envy, he left behind him a splendid army and a greatly strengthened frontier. He was raised to the peerage in 1892 as Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford.



*Photo: Walery, Limited, Regent Street, W.*

Roberts

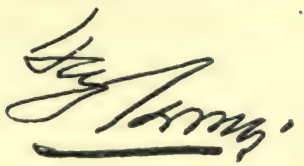


# MR. HENRY IRVING.

THE actor-manager of the Lyceum is a native of Keinton, near Glastonbury, and was born in 1838. His first appearance was at Sunderland in 1856. After a spell of hard work at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, he made his *début* in London in 1859 at the Princess's Theatre, with only partial success, though the critics were much impressed by two dramatic readings given by him at Crosby Hall. He then served a further provincial apprenticeship of seven years at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, and during that period attracted a good deal of notice by a clever exposure, in conjunction with Mr. F. Maccabe, of the spiritualism of the Davenport Brothers. When he next appeared in London, at the St. James's Theatre in 1866, as Doricourt in *The Belle's Stratagem*, he at once made his mark. In 1870 he scored a brilliant success at the Vaudeville in *The Two Roses*. The next year, at the Lyceum, he created an immense sensation as Mathias in *The Bells*. In 1874, with his appearance as Hamlet, a new period in his career began; and it was not long before the play-going public saw in him a great tragedian, possessed of an insight rare even among great actors. Succeeding Mrs. Bateman as lessee of the Lyceum in 1878, Mr. Irving inaugurated a new era in stage management. Space fails us to enumerate the many plays which he has splendidly mounted, and in which he and Miss Ellen Terry have taken the leading parts; but it must be mentioned that in America he and his company are not less popular than in the land which is proud of him as her greatest living actor. Our portrait shows him in the part of Cardinal Wolsey.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, W.*

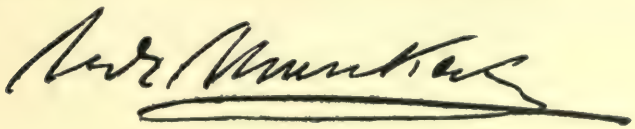


# M. MICHAEL MUNKACSY.

THE Hungarian painter is a notable instance of genius triumphing over environment. Born in 1846, within gunshot of the old fortress of Munkacs, he, at the age of four, lost his father, who died in prison, having been one of the followers of Kossuth. Presently he was taken charge of by an uncle, who was too poor to give him even the rudiments of an education, and had to apprentice him to a village carpenter. His life was a hard one, but not hard enough to crush out his irrepressible impulse to handle the pencil. After his apprenticeship, the youth worked as a journeyman for a pittance of five shillings a week, but was able to teach himself writing and reading. Then the thirst for knowledge grew insatiable, the midnight oil was burnt, and before long violent fever compelled him for a time to suspend his studies. When health returned he acquired some local fame as a self-taught artist, and was able to leave the carpenter's bench and set up his easel at Pesth. Thence he removed to Vienna, and next in rapid succession to Munich and Düsseldorf, ultimately finding an abiding-place in Paris. His first great success was achieved at Düsseldorf. A wealthy connoisseur commissioned the now familiar "Last Day of a Condemned Prisoner," and no sooner did it appear on the walls of the Paris Salon in 1870, than Goupil, the picture-dealer, sought him out at Düsseldorf and gave him a handsome commission. Among the many works which M. Munkacsy has since produced have been "The Night Prowlers," "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost' to his Daughters," and "Christ before Pilate." To the Salon of 1894 he contributed a painting entitled "Récit," full of vivacity and humour.



*Photo: Eug. Pirou, Paris.*



# MISS CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

THE youngest member of a family of rare distinction, Christina Georgina Rossetti was born in London on the 5th of December, 1830, her father being an Italian patriotic poet who had fled to this country from the kingdom of Naples a few years before, while her mother was Frances Mary Lavinia Polidori, sister of Byron's travelling physician. While still quite a child, Miss Rossetti wrote verses marked by much sweetness of feeling as well as by artistic expression. In 1850 she contributed to *The Germ*, the organ of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, into which her brothers—Dante Gabriel and William Michael—had thrown themselves. In 1862 appeared her first book, "Goblin Market, and Other Poems," by which she at once established her reputation as a poet of a very high order. This was followed in 1866 by "The Prince's Progress, and Other Poems." In both these volumes were pieces of the highest merit as devotional poetry; and in 1874 Miss Rossetti issued a book of devotion, "Annus Domini: A Prayer for each Day of the Year, founded on a Text of Holy Scripture." In 1875 a collected edition of the poems came out, and in 1881 appeared "A Pageant, and Other Poems." Miss Rossetti has also written a volume of short stories, and several religious works in prose. In every kind, her work is that of a consummate artist; but her reputation is, without doubt, bound up with her poetry. To compare her with her great brother would be profitless; but it is safe to say that, if her genius has a narrower range than his, her work is not one whit less distinguished. Deep rather than high seriousness is perhaps its most salient quality.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Christina G. Rossetti.



# CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

BORN at Gloucester on the 13th of April, 1832, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herefordshire, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster belongs to one of those old country families which have through many generations stood fast by the Church of Rome, in evil as well as in good report. He was educated at Stonyhurst and at a college in Belgium, and was originally designed to follow his father's profession, but preferred to enter the priesthood. Five of his brothers, by the way, made the same choice, and have all risen to positions of influence and dignity—one, Roger, dying Archbishop of Sydney. Three of his uncles also are priests, and one of them is now Bishop of Plymouth. In 1849 he entered St. Gregory's, Downside, and, after a course of study at Rome, was ordained priest at Lucca in 1854—being appointed Vice-President of St. Edmund's College, near Ware, Herts, in the following year. In 1863, having determined to found a Missionary College, he travelled in North and South America to collect funds, with which he purchased a house at Mill Hill, converting it into a Missionary Training College with a single student. Before long, larger premises became necessary, and in 1871 the present handsome College was opened. In 1872 Dr. Vaughan was preferred to the See of Salford, but was allowed to retain the office of Superior-General of the Missionary Society which owed its existence to his efforts. He was preferred to the See of Westminster in 1892, in succession to Cardinal Manning, and was raised to the Cardinalate in January of the following year.



*Photo: Barraud, Limited, Oxford Street, W.*

Herbert Cardinal Vaughan

Archbishop of Westminster



SCENE IN SAMOA.

# MR. R. L. STEVENSON.

THE founder of the English Neo-Romantic school of fiction comes of an engineering stock, his family having been for three generations engineers to the Board of Northern Lighthouses. He himself was designed for the same profession; but Nature had had other intentions, and her plans were not to be frustrated. His first book was "An Inland Voyage," and this was followed by several other volumes of travel and of essays—all of them charming in their delicate humour, their tender humanity, their play of fancy. But the work which brought him world-wide fame was "Treasure Island," which saw the light in 1883, and has been the precursor of quite a host of adventure stories and romances. "The Dynamiter," "Prince Otto," and "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," all belong to 1885; "The Black Arrow" to 1888; "The Wreckers" to 1892; and "The Ebb Tide," written, like "The Wreckers," in collaboration, to 1894. "Catriona," which appeared in 1893, as a sequel to "Kidnapped" (1886), is perhaps the most delightful of all Mr. Stevenson's works, not even excepting "The Beach of Falesá" in the "Island Nights' Entertainments;" although, as a study in character, and in point of unity and proportion, "The Master of Ballantrae' comes first of all.

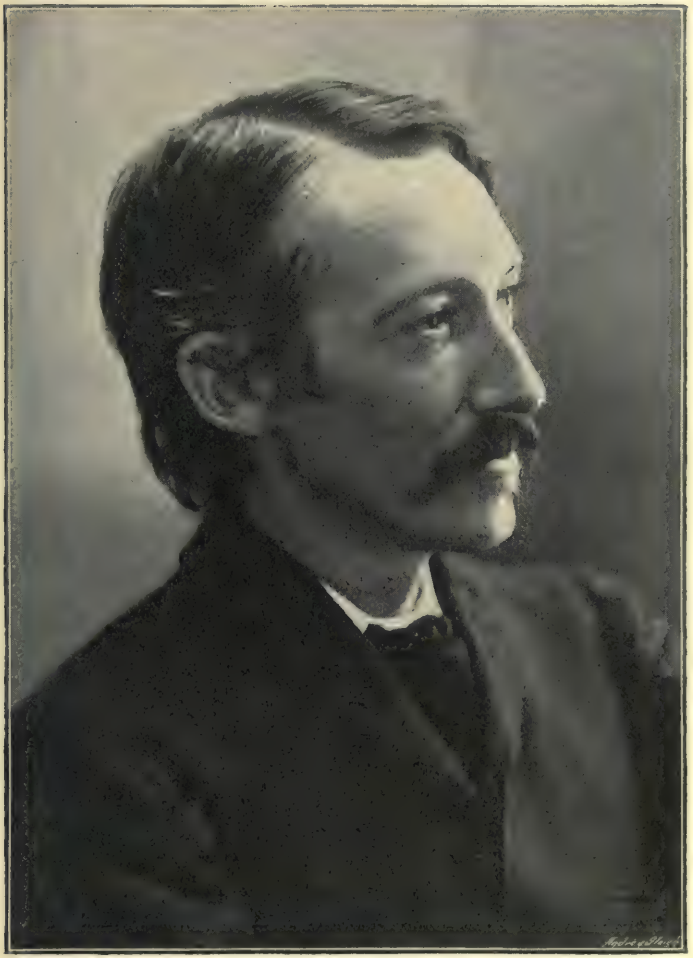


*Photo: Falk, Sydney.*

Yours very truly
Robert Louis Stevenson

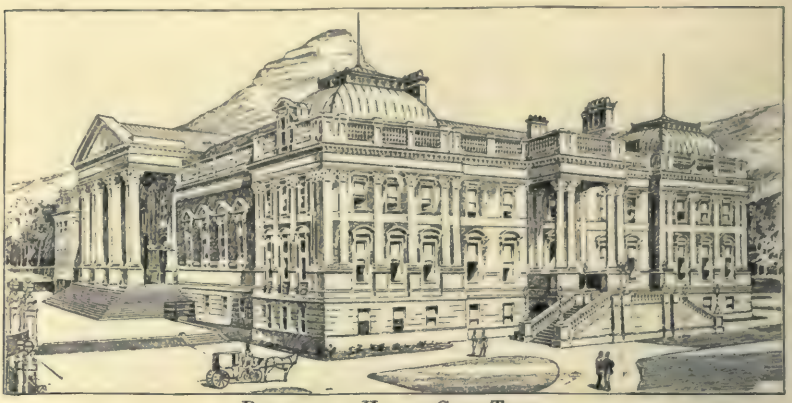
# MISS ELLEN TERRY.

LIKE her sister, Miss Kate Terry, the first of living English actresses made her *début* at the Princess's, in a Shakesperian play—*The Winter's Tale*, the part being Mamillius. This was in 1856, when she was eight years old; and she soon became known as a talented exponent of juvenile character. In 1863 she began to take *ingénue* parts; and her Gertrude in *The Little Treasure* was recognised as entirely unconventional and full of intelligence. In 1875 her Portia, in a revival of *The Merchant of Venice* at the Prince of Wales's, was hailed as a most artistic performance. But Miss Terry set the seal upon her growing fame by her poetic creation, at the Court Theatre, of the heroine in *Olivia*, the play which Mr. W. G. Wills founded upon "The Vicar of Wakefield." In 1878 she joined the Lyceum Company; and since then she has been associated with Mr. Irving in all the chief productions under his management. Her first appearance at the Lyceum was as Ophelia; among her subsequent impersonations have been Pauline in *The Lady of Lyons*, Camma in *The Cup*, Letitia Hardy in *The Belle's Stratagem*, Desdemona, Juliet, Beatrice, Margaret in Mr. Wills's version of *Faust*, Lady Macbeth, Cordelia, and Rosamonde in *Becket*. The first of her visits to America with the Lyceum Company was in 1883; and, as all the world knows, she found the conquest of the New World a delightfully easy task. Miss Terry's genius ranges over a wide field. If in tragic intensity she falls somewhat below the greatest of her predecessors, she can never have been excelled in poetic grace and charm, or in tender pathos.



*Photo : T. C. Marceau, San Francisco.*

Ellen Terry



PARLIAMENT HOUSE, CAPE TOWN.

# THE HON. CECIL RHODES.

THE Cape Premier is by common consent one of the most energetic and influential, as he is one of the richest, men in the British Empire. The son of an English gentleman of moderate means, he emigrated to South Africa as soon as his education was completed; and though at first he met with no great success, his astute and vigorous direction of diamond mines at Kimberley was not long in winning him a large fortune and the title of "The Diamond King." These achievements, however, served but as a whet to his ambition. Turning to politics, he quickly made his mark, and was soon admitted to the Government—that of Sir T. Scanlon. When the Spriggs Ministry fell, in 1890, he was nominated Prime Minister, and has held the Premiership ever since. In 1891 he paid a visit to his native land, and created something of a sensation by giving a sum of £10,000 for the promotion of the cause of Home Rule. He was the prime mover in obtaining from the ill-starred Lobengula the concession of mining rights in Matabeleland; and when hostilities broke out, in the autumn of 1893, he, as Chairman of the British South Africa Company, took the conduct of operations into his own hands—with what result all the world knows.



*Photo: Bassano, Old Bond Street, W.*

Yrs truly
C. J. Rhodes

# MR. EDWARD BELLAMY.

It was as a journalist that the author of "Looking Backward" acquired his mastery of the pen and his knack of adroit presentation. He was educated at Union College and in Germany, and then acquired enough law to be admitted to the Bar. He never practised, however, preferring to devote himself to journalism. In 1871 he joined the staff of the *New York Evening Post*, and in the following year obtained an appointment on the *Springfield Union* as leader-writer and critic. In 1876-77 he went to the Sandwich Islands in search of health, and on his return took a leading part in founding the *Springfield News*. Two years later he renounced journalism for literature, writing a number of short stories, and also producing some longer works, among them "Six to One: a Nantucket Idyl," 1878; "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," 1880; and "Miss Ludington's Sister," 1884. Neither of these books, however, attracted widespread notice; and it was not till 1888 that, with the appearance of "Looking Backward," of which more than 300,000 copies were sold in America within two years, his name came to be known on this side of the Atlantic. If it cannot be pretended that the book takes rank as fiction, no one will dispute that it is marked by very considerable ingenuity. Mr. Bellamy is no mere trifler, who works out an idea because he sees "copy" in it. Whether his position is rational or the reverse, it represents his earnest and well-considered convictions; and he is never weary of doing what he can to defend and advance them. He still resides at the Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1850.

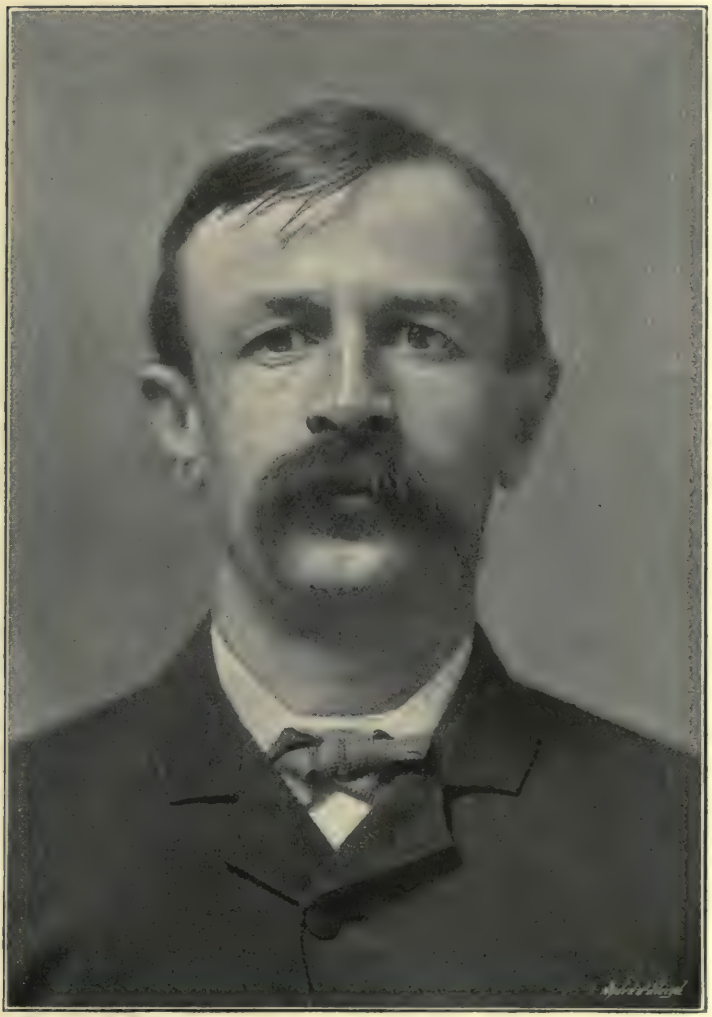


*Photo: A. F. Philpott.*

Edward Bellamy

# M. MASSENET.

THE rare distinction belongs to M. Massenet of having had two of his operas introduced to the English public in one season—that of 1894. *Werther*, the first of them, was composed, we believe, some years ago, and although the subject is essentially undramatic, its musical treatment was so rich and sensuous and tender that it scored a brilliant success, and could have left Sir Augustus Harris in no doubt as to the wisdom of proceeding with *La Navarraise*. Of this it is not too much to say that it was a revelation of unsuspected power. M. Massenet had long been known as a composer of sweet, melodious, highly-coloured music; he now showed that he had it in him to produce effects as powerful and dramatic as any in *Cavalleria Rusticana* or *Il Pagliacci*. He was fortunate, certainly, in having Madame Calvé and M. Alvarez to act as his interpreters; but the tumult of applause with which the piece was received was undoubtedly intended primarily for the music. The opera was performed before the Queen shortly afterwards, and is sure of a place in the Covent Garden repertory. M. Massenet, who was born at Montaud in 1842, the youngest of twenty-one children, ran a brilliant course at the Paris Conservatoire, where, in 1878, he was appointed Professor of Composition. He has written a great deal of delightful music for the pianoforte and the orchestra, besides a number of operas, both light and serious, and some oratorios. One of his operas, the romantic *Esclarmonde*, had the unusual run of one hundred nights in 1889.



*Photo : Prof. E. Hanfstängl, Frankfort.*

Massenet

# MR. HERBERT SPENCER.

THE great apostle of evolution was at the age of seventeen articled to a civil engineer, and for seven or eight years followed that profession with some success; but the sudden abatement of the railway mania left him, like the late Professor Tyndall, stranded, and he gradually drifted into literature and ultimately into philosophy. Taking up his residence in London in 1848, he sub-edited the *Economist*, and also did a good deal of work for the *Westminster Review* and the *Edinburgh*. In 1855, four years before Darwin published his "Origin of Species," he sent to the press his "Principles of Psychology," interpreting the phenomena of mind along the lines of evolution. Five years later he issued the programme of his "System of Synthetic Philosophy," in which he proposed to apply the principle of evolution to all orders of phenomena, social and political as well as biological. To the fulfilment of this gigantic task most of his energy has since been directed. The list of his works includes "First Principles," "The Principles of Sociology," "Political Institutions," "Ecclesiastical Institutions," and "The Data of Ethics." He has also taken a prominent part in controversy on current questions. A pronounced individualist, he has contended vigorously against the Socialistic tendencies of the age; he has also made some lively onslaughts upon the Comtist philosophy and religion. Mr. Spencer, who was born at Derby in 1820, the son of a teacher of mathematics, and was educated by his father and his uncle (the Rev. Thomas Spencer), has consistently declined the academic honours that have been offered to him.

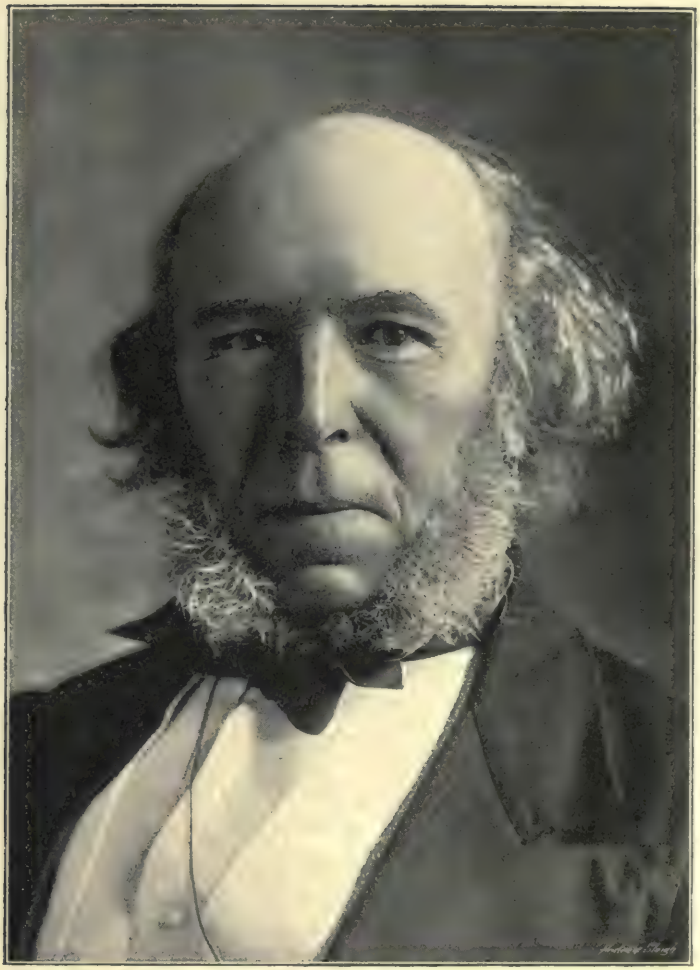


*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Herbert Spencer

# SIGNORINA GIULIA RAVOGLI.

THE younger of "the sisters Ravogli" was born in Rome in 1866, and was only just in her teens when, with the elder of the twain, she began to study under Abbadia in her native city. Two years later she made her first appearance at Malta, in *Norma*, with most gratifying results. Her earliest success, therefore, like so many of her later and most brilliant, was achieved on British soil. In her own land she was not long in winning renown in operas which are still popular there; but in England, as in Germany, her greatest successes have been as Urbano in *Les Huguenots*, as Ortrud in *Lohengrin*, and above all in *Orfeo*. Her first visit to London was in 1890, when she was at once recognised as having a place in the very first rank of operatic artists. Her voice alone would, no doubt, have brought her distinction; but still more remarkable is her dramatic gift. As an actress it would be difficult to find her equal on the operatic stage. The revival of Glück's opera dates from the performance at La Scala in 1888, when she and her sister took the leading parts. Her appearance in it at Covent Garden in 1890 was the greatest operatic event of the year, and was, in effect, a creation of the part, for she is too young to remember Viardot Garcia, the last great Orfeo. Of her we may say as truly as Berlioz said of Viardot, "She has all the special qualities the part demands: thorough mastery of the music, a simple and severe style, an organ puissant and noble, profound sensibility, expressive features, natural beauty of gesture."



*Photo: Falk, New York.*

Giulia Ravogli



*From an instantaneous Photograph by Messrs. March Bros., Henley.*

# DR. W. G. GRACE.

A CAPITAL bowler, a first-rate field, and an admirable captain, Dr. Grace is at his best in front of the wicket. So long ago as 1864 he distinguished himself with the South Wales team against the Gentlemen of Sussex, scoring 170, and 56 not out, and soon after this he came to be recognised as among the best of England's cricketers, and ultimately as the champion batsman. Between 1864 and 1890 he had 814 innings in first-class matches, and scored 35,446 runs, an average of 43½ per innings. During the same period, 2,230 wickets fell to his ball, at a cost of 36,170 runs, or an average per wicket of 16. In 1884, and again in 1886, he scored over 100 in each of the three innings against the Australians. Several times has he obtained over 200, and on certain memorable occasions his score has exceeded 300. Dr. Grace was born at Downend, near Bristol, on the 18th of July, 1848, and, like his father and his brother, is a working member of the medical profession. In 1891 he sent to the press an interesting work on the pastime in which he has gained world-wide celebrity. In an interesting match at Reigate, in September, 1894, between teams captained respectively by Dr. Grace and by Mr. W. W. Read, the former's son, Mr. W. G. Grace, Jun., scored 148 not out.



*Photo: E. Hawkins & Co., Brighton.*

W. G. Grace

# SIR JOHN TENNIEL.

THE prince of political cartoonists is a native of London, where he was born in 1820. Though his draughtsmanship was self-taught, he was successful, at the age of twenty-five, in one of the Cartoon Competitions at Westminster, and painted a fresco in the Palace. He also acquired skill in oil-painting, but abandoned canvas for wood, and soon became known as a book-illustrator of great delicacy and finish, particularly happy when his subjects were taken from fairy lore. Among the works to which his pencil has lent added charm are Æsop's "Fables," "The Ingoldsby Legends," the poems of Poe and of Miss Procter, and Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass." But his fame rests less upon these graceful creations than upon his contributions to *Punch*. His connection with that paper began in 1851; and after the death of Leech, in 1864, he was recognised as being without a rival in the designing of political cartoons. Week after week, with hardly a single break, his well-known initials have appeared at the foot of the leading picture; and his invention has all the appearance of being exhaustless. If he has not the fulness of Leech's humour, he is much the superior of his predecessor in his knowledge of the human form and in his power of dramatic effect, as well as in the range of his knowledge. Nor does he restrict himself to the ludicrous so exclusively as did Leech; on the contrary, he frequently appeals in the most admirable manner to the terrible and the pathetic. He owes his knighthood to Mr. Gladstone, who has furnished his lively pencil with far more subjects than any other of our public men.



*Photo: Bassano, Old Bond Street, W.*

Yours very truly
John Tenniel.

# HERR ERNST HAECKEL.

THE distinguished Jena professor is undoubtedly one of the first of German naturalists, and is recognised as such by those who strongly dissent from his materialistic views. His education, begun at Würzburg, where he was born in 1834, was continued in the University of Berlin and in that of his native town. After a prolonged examination of the seas in the vicinity of Heligoland, Norway, and Nice, for zoological purposes, and a stay in Italy and Sicily, he was admitted a *Privat-dozent* at Jena, where, shortly afterwards, he was appointed extraordinary professor of Comparative Anatomy. In 1865 a chair of Zoology was created specially for him, and this he has ever since continued to fill, in spite of tempting offers from more imposing seats of learning. A prolific and trenchant writer, some of whose works have gone through many editions and have been translated into several languages, Herr Haeckel has still been careful to throw himself into his professorial work, and so has moulded to his way of thinking not a few of the leaders of thought in Germany. It is interesting to recall that in 1866 he came to London and made the acquaintance of Darwin, who, however, never approved of the extent to which his doctrines were carried by his perfervid disciple. The Royal Society's catalogue of scientific papers contains a large number of memoirs from Professor Haeckel's pen, all of them of great value; and he has also done admirable service in connection with the report of the *Challenger* Expedition by furnishing monographs of some of the most important groups of Invertebrata.

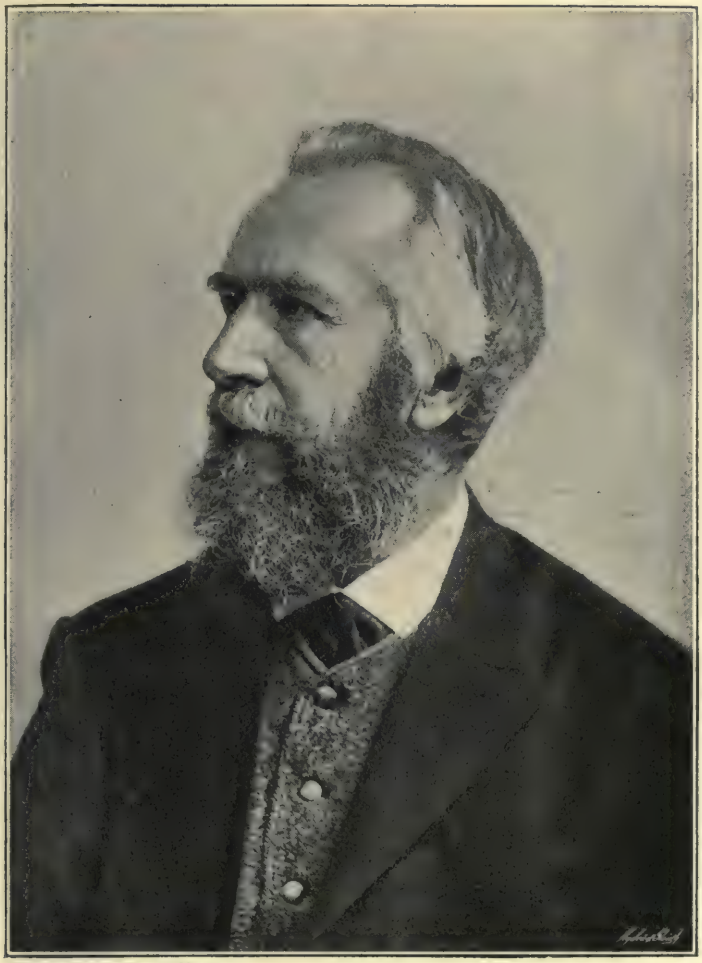


*Photo: Friedr Haack, Jena.*

Ernst Haeckel
(Jena).



POTSDAM.

# THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY WILLIAM II. (Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albrecht) is the eldest son of the Emperor Frederick III. and of the Empress Victoria, the Princess Royal of England, and was born at Berlin on the 27th of January, 1859. On the 27th of February, 1881, he married the Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of Friedrich, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and niece of Prince Christian, and has seven children. He succeeded his lamented father on the 15th of June, 1888, and at once gave proof of his determination to take the reins into his own hands. In less than two years he parted with Prince Bismarck, and installed Count von Caprivi in his place. In July, 1891, he visited England, with the Empress, and was entertained at a series of splendid festivities, and invested with the freedom of the City of London. In 1893 he came to Cowes and won the Queen's Cup with his yacht; and the visit was repeated in 1894, but not with the same result. His Majesty has shown himself to have remarkable powers of expression; and none of his numerous critics, whatever they may say about his discretion, can refuse to credit him with courage and resource.



*Photo: Reichard & Lindner, Berlin.*

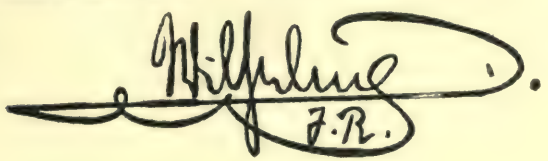




*Photo: C. M. Bell, Washington, U.S.A.*

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON.

# GENERAL GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE first Democratic President of the United States since the Civil War was born at Caldwell, Essex Co., New York, on the 18th of March, 1837, and started life as a clerk, rising to be a member of an important firm of lawyers, to which he still belongs. In 1882 he was elected Governor of New York State, and so made his mark in that office as to be chosen Presidential candidate by the Democratic Convention at Chicago in July, 1884. His Republican opponent, Mr. Blaine, was extremely unpopular with a section of his own followers, and these rallying to General Cleveland, he was elected, being "inaugurated" at the White House in the following March. In 1888 there was a Republican revival, and in the election of that year he was defeated by General Harrison. But the tariff policy of the Republicans caused widespread dissatisfaction, and at the election in 1892 General Cleveland was again victorious, his majority in the country being estimated at 430,000. He has vigorously prosecuted the tariff reform which was the main plank of his platform, but has been obliged to content himself with a smaller measure than that originally proposed.



*Photo: Sarony, New York.*

Grover Cleveland

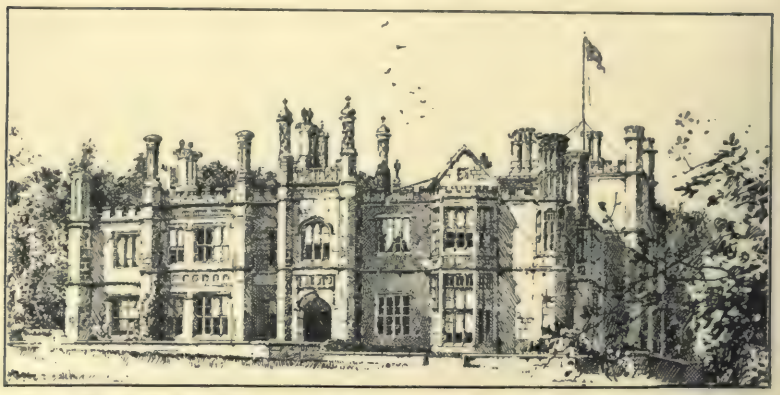


*Photo: Valentine & Sons, Dundee.*

DALMENY HOUSE.

# THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.

LORD ROSEBERY is one of those for whom the stars in their courses fight. Before he had turned forty—he was born in 1847—and when he had had but little official experience, he was called to the most important of the secretaryships of State, that of Foreign Affairs. He held the portfolio for only six months, until Mr. Gladstone's third Administration fell; but the juncture was a critical one, and the masterly way in which he dealt with the serious difficulties which had arisen in the East of Europe, in connection with Greece and with Bulgaria, showed his statesmanship to be of a very high order. His next great achievement was as first Chairman of the London County Council, a post of exceptional difficulty, from which the most self-reliant of men might have quailed, but which Lord Rosebery held with signal success. At first he was looked at askance by the more extreme members of the Progressive party: long before he retired he had won the confidence of all sections of both parties. In 1894 he succeeded Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister, and shortly afterwards won the Derby with "Ladas."



*Photo: Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.*

Rosebery

# MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

If the novel with a purpose is not the highest form of fiction, none but a shallow and intolerant criticism would allege that it has become obsolete. The widespread interest excited by "Robert Elsmere," by "David Grieve," and more recently by "Marcella"—an interest not confined to this country, nor to this hemisphere—would of itself be sufficient to negative the contention. Of the first of the three, more than half a million copies have been sold in America; and it has been translated into German, Dutch, and Danish. The most censorious of its author's critics must concede to her distinction of style, considerable invention, and deep insight. And to this it must be added that she has wide learning and an intellect hardly less powerful than George Eliot's. The eldest daughter of Thomas Arnold, author of "A Manual of English Literature" and second son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby, Mrs. Ward was born at Hobart in 1851, her father having gone out to Tasmania to hold an educational appointment, and having there married the granddaughter of the famous Governor Sorell. In 1872 she was married to Mr. T. Humphry Ward, then a tutor of Brasenose College, Oxford, now art-critic of the *Times*, and author of a life of Humphry Sandwith, and other works. The settlement known as University Hall, of which she was one of the founders, is conducted on the theological lines laid down in her works. Not to speak of the stories which preceded "Robert Elsmere," she has made many contributions to the reviews, and has translated Amiel's "Journal Intime."



*Photo: Bassano, Old Bond Street, W.*

Mary A. Ward.



INTERIOR OF A SYNAGOGUE.

# THE CHIEF RABBI.

THE REV. HERMANN ADLER, M.A., Ph.D., is son of the late Dr. Nathan Adler, whom he succeeded as Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire in 1891. Like his father, he is a native of Hanover, where he was born in 1839. He studied at University College, London, at Leipsic, and at Prague, became Principal of the Jews' College in London in 1863, was appointed Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue in the following year, and in 1879 was chosen Delegate Chief Rabbi. Dr. Adler is part-author of a reply to the late Dr. Colenso's much-canvassed criticisms on the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua. He has also published a course of sermons defending his faith from the attacks of the orthodox, in addition to other works, devotional and historical, as well as polemical, among them a discourse entitled "Is Judaism a Missionary Faith?" a reply to Professor Max Müller, who in a course of lectures on religion had maintained that it was not. Nor are these his only services to his co-religionists. He is an active educationist, and has organised an efficient system of visitation among indigent Jews in the East of London.



*Photo: London Photographic Co., Regent Street, W*

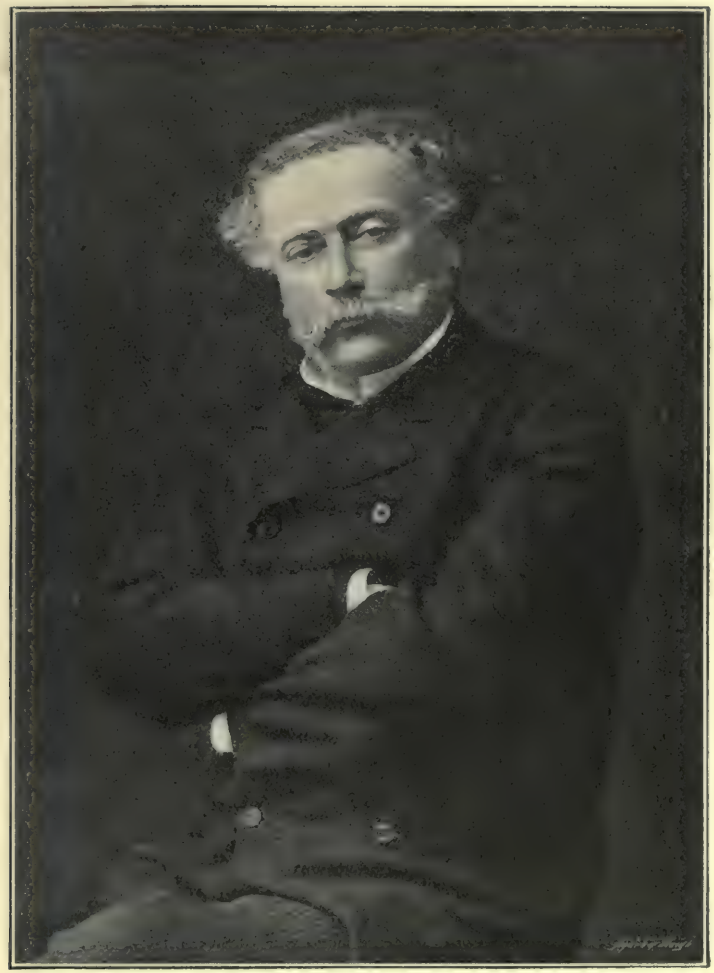
Chief Rabbi.



THE CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES.

# M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

THE son of the author of "Monte Cristo," born at Paris on the 28th of July, 1824, is in most respects the antithesis of his father. In the latter we find action, passion, imagination, and above all, exuberance; in his son we have the precision of a mathematician and the didactics of a moralist. He has published novels, but it is as a dramatist that he has to be reckoned with. His first success was the *Dame aux Camélias*, which appeared in 1848, and has become so familiar in this country from the performances of Mme. Bernhardt and others. This, however, was written under the influence of the Victor Hugo drama; and it was not till he produced the *Demi-monde*, seven years later, that he began to work his own vein. Among his subsequent pieces are *La Princesse Georges* (1872), *Monsieur Alphonse* (1873), *L'Étrangère* (1876), *Denise* (1885), and *Francillon* (1887). It has been the fate of his pieces to provoke much angry criticism; but their dramatic merit is of so high an order that they have had to be accepted, remorseless as they are. M. Dumas was elected a member of the French Academy so long ago as 1875.



A. Dumas. fils

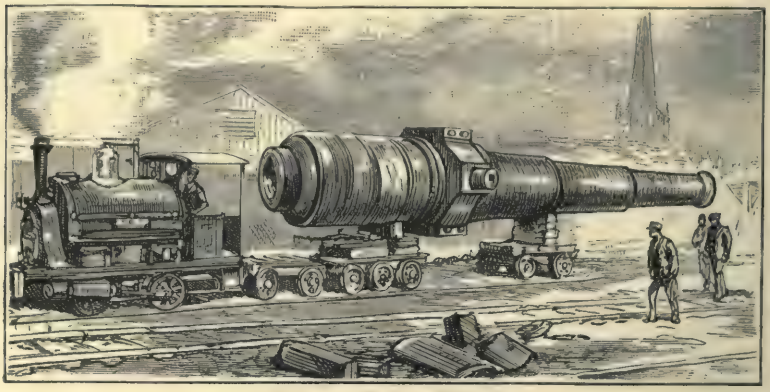
# LADY BUTLER.

THE painter of "The Roll Call," who ceased to be Miss Elizabeth Thompson in 1877, when she appropriately became the wife of a distinguished soldier, Major-General Sir William Francis Butler, was born at Lausanne, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas J. Thompson, by his wife Christina, daughter of Mr. T. B. Weller. She began to handle the pencil at Prestbury, near Cheltenham, when she was a little girl of five; but two or three years afterwards her parents took up their residence in Italy, and her art-training virtually began at Florence, and was continued at Kensington. She first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1873, her picture being entitled "Missing." To the next show she sent "The Roll Call," which was emphatically the picture of the year, and found a purchaser in the Queen. This was followed by "The Twenty-eighth at Quatre Bras" in 1875, "Balaclava" in 1876, and "Inkermann" in 1877—the two last, however, being shown in Bond Street. Among the more striking of her subsequent works are "'Listed for the Connaught Rangers: Recruiting in Ireland" (1879), "The Defence of Rorke's Drift" and "Dr. Brydon at Jellalabad" (1881), "The Charge of the Scots Greys at Waterloo" and "Floreat Etona!" (1882), the incident in the attack on Laing's Nek to which Lord Rosebery referred on a memorable occasion; and "Evicted" (1890).



*Photo: Barraud, Limited, Oxford Street, W.*

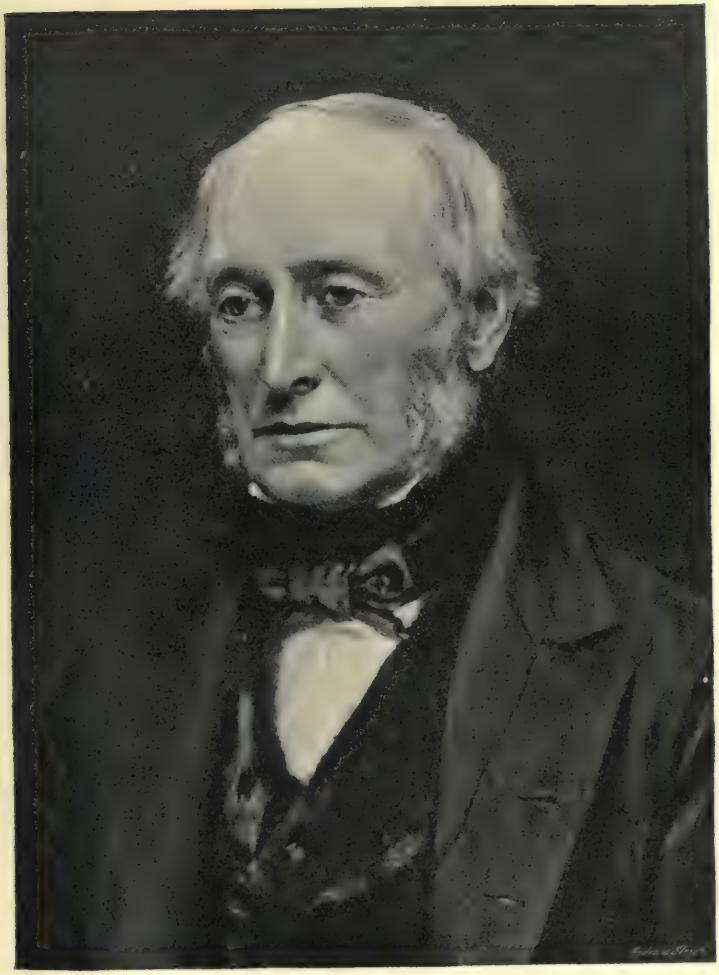
Elizabeth Butler



A 110-ton Gun at Elswick.

# LORD ARMSTRONG, LL.D., D.C.L.

The founder of the Elswick Engineering Works is the son of a merchant and alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he was born in 1810. Though his inclinations were all for mechanics, he was articled to a firm of solicitors, and it was not till 1846 that he finally severed himself from the law. Eight years before this, however, he had expounded the ideas which issued in the invention of the "accumulator," one of the greatest improvements ever effected in hydraulic machinery. The hydro-electric machine, which in 1846 procured his admission into the Royal Society, and the hydraulic crane were other inventions of his while still an amateur mechanician. The Elswick Works were established in 1846, and here in 1854 he constructed the Rifled Ordnance Gun that bears his name. In 1858 it was adopted by the Government, its inventor being knighted, made a C.B., and appointed Engineer of Rifled Ordnance. This post he held until 1863, when he resigned, and returned to Elswick. Lord Armstrong was President of the British Association in 1863, received an LL.D. from Cambridge in 1862, and a D.C.L. from Oxford in 1870, has been President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and was created a peer in 1887, the year of the Queen's Jubilee.



Cornelius Kirby



HATFIELD HOUSE.

# THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

THE lord of Hatfield has twice in his career exemplified the aphorism that what happens is the unexpected. He was born in 1830, second son of the second marquis; and it was only three years before his father's death that, by the death of his elder brother, he became heir to the peerage. On entering the House of Lords he at once took rank among the greatest of its debaters. But the late Lord Derby had prior claims to the succession to the Conservative leadership, and it was not till his retirement from the Foreign Office in 1878 that the path to the supreme place was clear. Lord Salisbury's first Ministry, in 1885, lasted only a few months; his second, formed in 1886, endured till 1892. Although a brilliant *littérateur*, pre-eminent among statesmen for the precision and polish of his speeches, Lord Salisbury's chief interest, apart from politics, is science, and especially chemical and electrical science; and he was President of the British Association when, in 1894, it visited Oxford, of whose University he is Chancellor. The trenchant address which he delivered from the chair on the enigmas of science will not soon be forgotten.



*Photo : J. Phillips, Belfast.*

Salisbury



A Mediæval Market Scene.

## MRS. J. R. GREEN.

During the life of her gifted husband, the most popular historical writer since Macaulay, Mrs. J. R. Green was his help-meet in a literary as well as in the domestic sense; and since his too early death she has continued her studies independently, and won for herself a distinct place in the ranks of our historians. Her "Town Life in the Fifteenth Century," though planned on a large scale and abounding in detail, shows how interesting a remote period may be made by one who to competent scholarship adds sympathy and imagination. As a leading review justly said, her power of blending together insignificant and isolated facts into a picturesque and harmonious narrative invests the book with no small share of artistic merit; and if a slight tendency to exaggeration may here and there be seen, it cannot be denied that she has adequately mastered her facts. Although she speaks of "the compunction and dismay" with which she faced the task, the work is a worthy memorial to the great writer to whose memory it is dedicated, and whose spirit inspired its production. Mrs. Green's next contribution to historical literature will be awaited with more than ordinary interest, and judged by the high standard which she has herself set.



*From the Portrait by Miss Kate McCausland, in the possession of Lady Grey.*

A. S. Green



At Lourdes.

# M. ZOLA.

The works of the naturalistic school of French novelists are never likely to appeal with much success to the Anglo-Saxon race, and even in his own country a reaction against them has set in. The realistic method undoubtedly has its legitimate place in the art of fiction, and the English novel has been appreciably influenced by it; but followed as M. Zola has chosen to pursue it, it inevitably leads to *longueurs*, and to worse. On the other hand, his good faith is not likely to be suspected by any who have read his novels in the light of his critical studies. From these it is clear that he is an enthusiast for an idea, with a faith in it as unwavering as ever possessed a religious reformer. Nor can it be denied that he is one of the greatest literary forces of the age, or that his work, as one of the prime factors in the evolution the novel is now undergoing, will live after him, whatever may be the fate of his books. The Rougon-Macquart series of twenty volumes ended in 1893 with "Docteur Pascal," and this has been followed by "Lourdes," which, intended by its author as a sympathetic treatment of the phenomena of faith-healing, has nevertheless given offence to the devout. M. Zola, who is a native of Paris, where he was born in 1840, is a Knight of the Legion of Honour, but has knocked in vain at the doors of the Academy.



*Photo: Nadar, Paris.*

Emile Zola



A Hindoo Mosque.

# MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

To Mr. Kipling is due the revival of the short story, and without controversy he is, among English writers, the greatest living master of this deceitfully simple "form." He was born at Bombay in 1865, son of an Anglo-Indian; but his early years were spent at Southport. When he returned to India, he entered upon a journalistic career. Anglo-Indians soon discovered that they had "a chiel amang them takin' notes" in another than the journalist's sense, and before long his wonderfully brilliant and vivid tales were in such request that he was able to give himself up wholly to their production. Presently a collection of his stories was brought out in England, and at once his name was on everybody's tongue. Among his most notable volumes are "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Story of the Gadsbys," "Life's Handicap," and "Many Inventions." In "The Light that Failed," the brilliance that marks his shorter stories is successfully maintained throughout. His genius is hardly less apparent in his poetry, and especially in his songs of the barrack-room, than in his *contes*.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Rudyard Kipling



# MISS ADA REHAN.

THE lady who has given us the most enchanting presentment of Rosalind and of Viola which the present generation has seen is of Irish origin. She was born at Limerick in 1859, but was taken to America at the age of six, and owes nothing to her native land, therefore, but her genius. At sixteen she made her *début* in a version of *L'Assommoir* at Albany, New York State. Then, having spent a few months in strenuous study, she was engaged for the company formed by Mrs. John Drew, mother of the gentleman with whom she was to be so closely associated in after-years. She at once made her mark, and before long had the satisfaction of taking important parts with Edwin Booth and other lights of the American stage. Within two years she went to New York, was seen, and conquered. She joined Mr. Augustin Daly's company in 1879, and was first seen in England in 1884; it was not, however, till 1890 that the English public came to feel that a bright particular star had arisen in the theatrical firmament. It was the fire and vivacity of her Katherine in *The Taming of the Shrew* that first brought her into general esteem; and when Katherine had become Rosalind, both the critics and the public were taken by storm. The talent which found expression in these parts has since been displayed in *Twelfth Night*, in *The Foresters*, in *The Rivals*, and in other pieces a good deal less worthy of it; and Miss Rehan is now generally recognised as one of the two greatest English-speaking actresses of the age. Without her, Daly's Theatre, which was opened in 1893, would never have been.

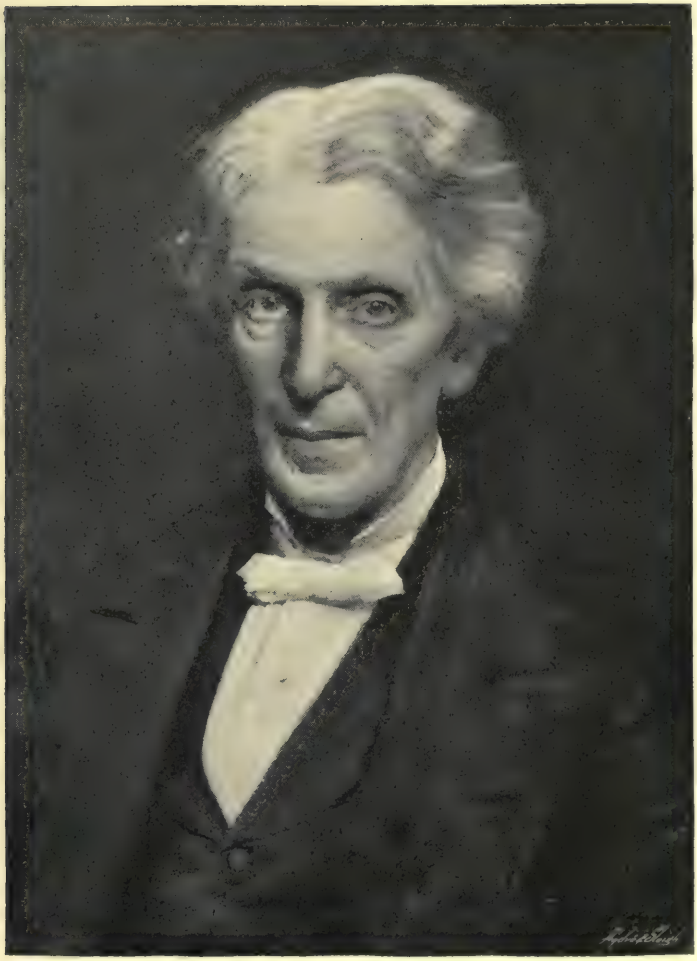


*Photo: Bassano, Old Bond Street, W.*

Ada Rehan

# THE REV. DR. MARTINEAU.

Dr. Martineau is perhaps the most wonderful of all the eminent octogenarians now living. In his ninetieth year—he was born at Norwich on the 21st of April, 1805—he is four years the senior of Mr. Gladstone, while Prince Bismarck is ten years his junior. Yet contributions from his pen on abstruse questions in theology and philosophy occasionally appear in the reviews, and if some of his natural force is abated, his eye is not yet dim, nor has his tall figure, still straight as a lance, lost much of its activity. Dr. Martineau, who was for many years Principal of Manchester New College, now removed to Oxford, has made for himself a lasting name in philosophy. George Eliot speaks of his "incessant eloquence of expression;" John Stuart Mill, different as were his modes of thought, greatly admired his genius; Mr. Gladstone has testified to his incomparable services to religious thought; and Tennyson, as a member of the famous Metaphysical Society, declared that he was the greatest of them all. He is a D.C.L. of Oxford, a D.D. of Edinburgh, an LL.D. of Harvard, and a T.D. (Doctor of Theology) of Leyden. The results of his philosophical studies and speculations are gathered up in "Types of Ethical Theory," in "A Study of Religion," and in "The Seat of Authority in Religion;" but the full charm of his mind is best felt in his "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," in which he is seen to be at once poet, seer, and philosopher. "Dull fools" they must indeed be who fail to see the beauty of "divine philosophy" as presented in Dr. Martineau's works.



*From the Portrait by Mr. A. E. Emslie, A.R.W.S.*

Yours faithfully,
James Martineau



CHRISTIANIA.

# HENRIK IBSEN.

THE Norwegian dramatist has probably elicited more hostile criticism than any artist since Wagner, with whom, however, he is in no other sense to be compared. Whatever fault may be found with his plays of modern life on ethical or æsthetic grounds, no one who is familiar with his *Brand* and *Peer Gynt*, not to speak of his *Emperor and Galilean* or of his other historic dramas, can deny that he is a great poet, nor will any fair-minded critic contend that he is not a great satirist. Equally must his intimate knowledge of stage-craft be admitted. This was acquired as director, first of the theatre at Bergen (1852-57), and then of the National Theatre, Christiania. Dr. Ibsen, who was born at Skien in 1828, has had more than the ordinary share of poverty and neglect, even in the case of innovators. But for years past he has had a large following in all parts of Europe, and even those who dislike his tone and methods too much to give him a hearing, have perforce to read him. To one of his ironic turn of mind the irreconcilable meanings that have been read into his productions must be highly amusing. What if the *Tendenz* theories of his pieces are all alike wrong?



*Photo: E. Hohlenberg, Copenhagen.*

Henrik Ibsen.



# MR. G. F. WATTS, R.A.

THE most spiritual and one of the most poetic of English painters now living was born in London in 1820. He first attracted attention with his cartoon "Caractacus led in Triumph through the Streets of Rome," which was exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1842, and obtained a prize of £300. In a similar competition a few years later he carried off a prize of £500 with his "Echo" and his "Alfred inciting the Saxons to prevent the Landing of the Danes." Among other great works are "Paolo and Francesca" and "Fata Morgana" (1848); "The Good Samaritan" (1850), presented by the artist to the citizens of Manchester for their Town Hall; "The Return of the Dove to the Ark" (1869), "Love and Death" (1877), "The Four Horses of the Revelation" (1883), and "Hope" (1886), so frequently reproduced. In 1880 he began a series of striking portraits, which he is understood to have bequeathed to the nation. A great believer in mural paintings, his "Red Cross Knight overcoming the Dragon" adorns one of the waiting-halls in St. Stephen's Palace, his "School of Legislation" is in the dining-hall of Lincoln's Inn, and his mosaic "Time, Death, and Judgment" is displayed on the exterior of St. Jude's Church, Whitechapel. Mr. Watts, who has refused a baronetcy, offered in recognition of his generosity as well as of his genius, has been an R.A. since 1868.

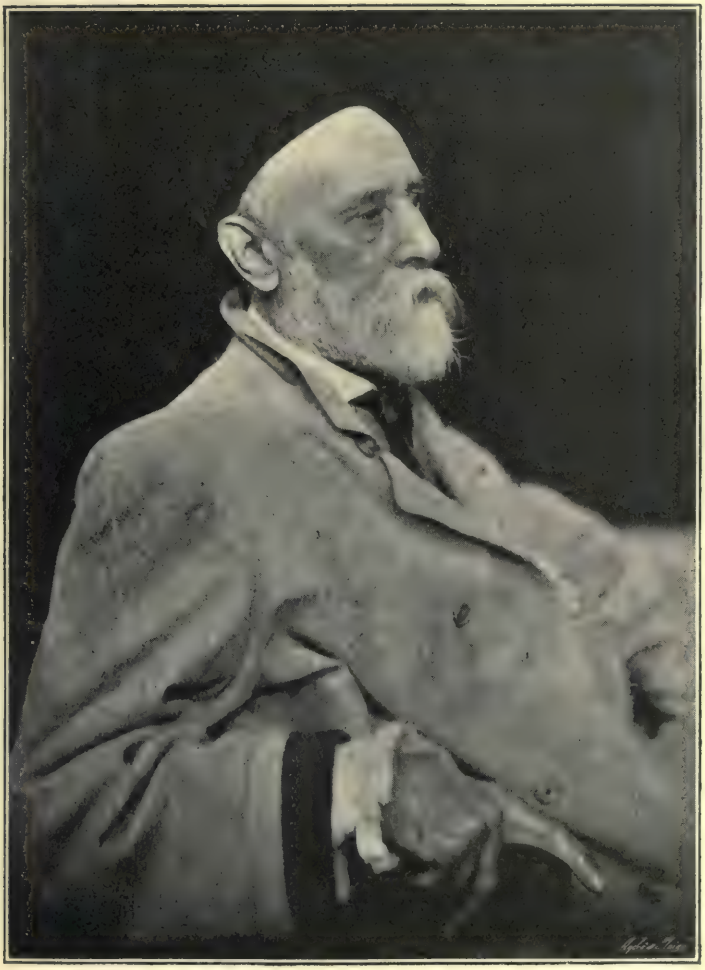
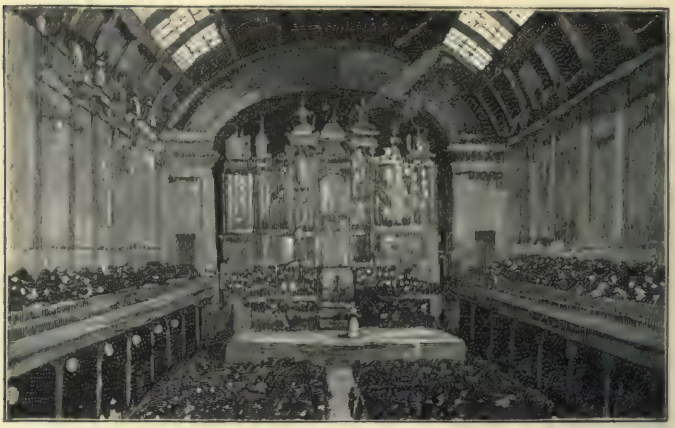


*Photo: F. Hollyer, Kensington, W.*

Yours very truly
G. F. Watts



A Concert in the Town Hall, Melbourne.

# MADAME MELBA.

The most popular of present-day *prime donne* has in her choice of a stage name prettily associated herself with the Antipodean city where she was born. Like Mme. Eames and so many other great singers, she studied under Mme. Marchesi in Paris. It was not there, however, but in Brussels, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, that she made her *début*, on the 15th of October, 1887. The piece was *Rigoletto*, and the silvery clearness of her voice was hardly more admired than her brilliant executive power. The favourable impression she made at Brussels was followed up in the following year by her successful appearance as Lucia at Covent Garden. In 1889 she charmed the Parisians with her Ophelia. As an executant of the *rococo* music of conventional Italian opera, Mme. Melba has now no superior and few equals. Nor can her capacity for modern opera be doubted by anyone who has seen and heard her as Elsa, or as Elaine, in the opera of that name which was written specially for her by Bemberg, and produced in London in 1892.



*Photo: Reutlinger, Paris.*

Nellie Melba.

# PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

SINCE the death of Professor Tyndall, Professor Huxley has had no rival as a popular expositor of science. Even Tyndall, with all his lucidity and imagination, was less gifted, in a literary sense, than his friend, for to equal acumen and force the latter adds a pungent humour all his own. Nor is he simply an expositor. Between the day when he was appointed naturalist to the *Rattlesnake* and the attainment of his sixtieth year, when he resigned his appointments—his doctrine being that at the age of sixty a man of science has done all the original work that may be expected of him—he made many important contributions to various branches of science. The principle of natural selection, and the general theory of evolution, owe much to his trenchant pen, as Darwin was one of the first to acknowledge. Professor Huxley has received nearly all the honours usually offered to learned men in his line of research, having been President of the Royal Society, of the Geological Society, and of the British Association, Rede Lecturer at Cambridge, and Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, and having received honorary doctorates from Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Breslau. He was born at Ealing in 1825, was educated at Ealing School, of which his father was one of the masters, studied medicine at the Charing Cross Hospital, and took the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1846, in order to qualify himself for the medical service of the Royal Navy. Although in a sense he has now joined the reserve forces, he appears to have lost little of his keen delight in battle.

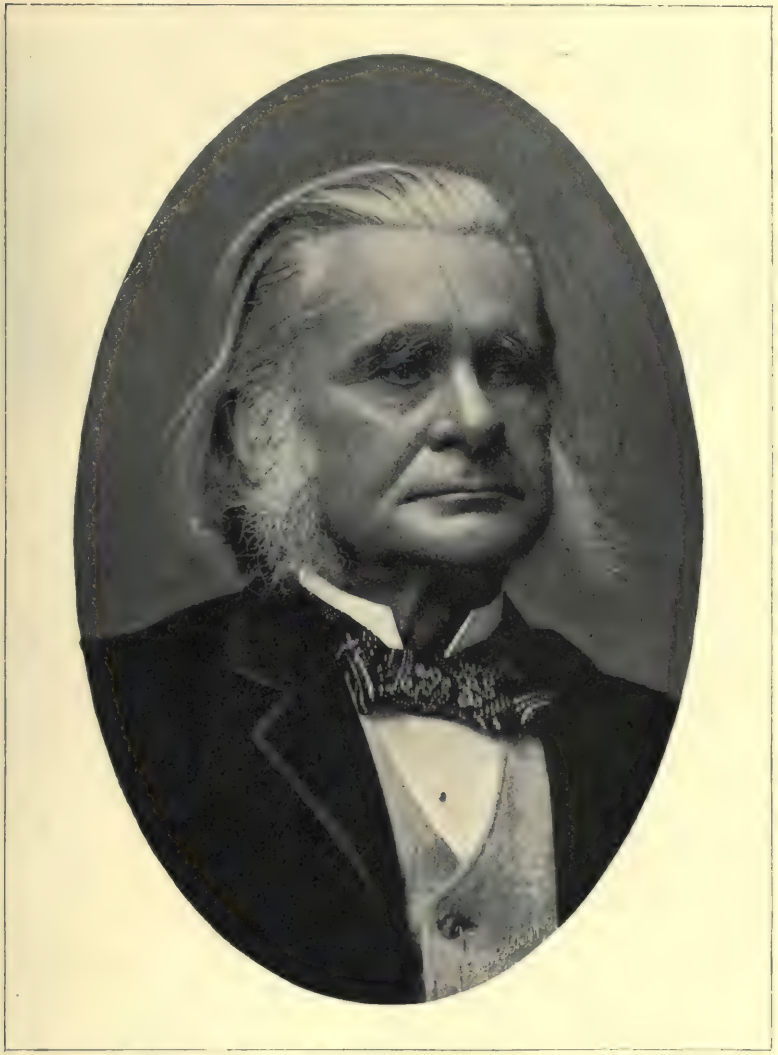
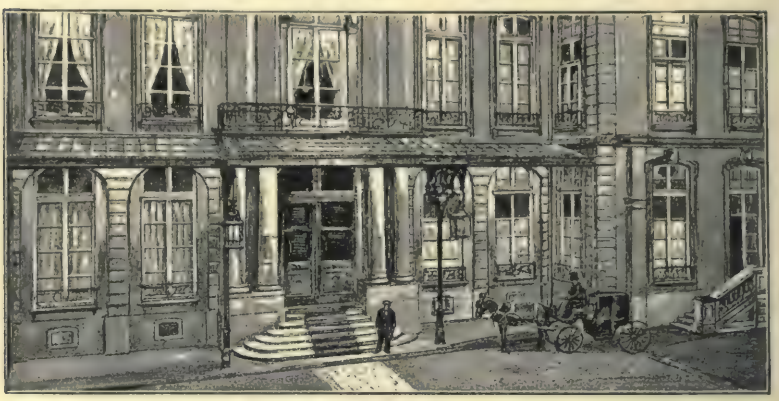


*Photo: Mayall & Co., Limited, Piccadilly, W.*

Thomas H. Huxley



THE BRITISH EMBASSY, PARIS.

# THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA.

THE most brilliant and accomplished of British diplomatists, and one of the ablest of British administrators, is a descendant of Sheridan, and was born in 1826. His first notable achievement was his treatment, as British Commissioner in 1860, of the difficult question of the massacre of Christians in Syria. After this he was for some years an Under-Secretary, first for India, then at the War Office. From 1867 to 1872 he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was next appointed Governor-General of Canada. In 1878 he became ambassador at St. Petersburg; in 1882 he went to Cairo, and formulated a brand-new Constitution for Egypt, which has "marched" better than might have been anticipated; from 1884 to 1888 he was Viceroy of India; then he was appointed Ambassador at Rome, and in 1892 succeeded Lord Lytton as Ambassador at Paris. An elegant scholar, an admirable speaker, a versatile and graceful writer, Lord Dufferin has received many academical honours, including the honorary degree of LL.D. from Cambridge University, and has also been Lord Rector of St. Andrew's.



*Photo : Eug. Pirou, Paris.*

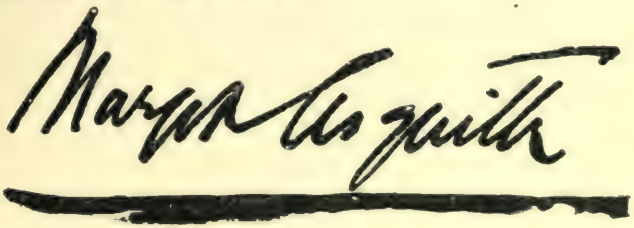
Dufferin and Ava

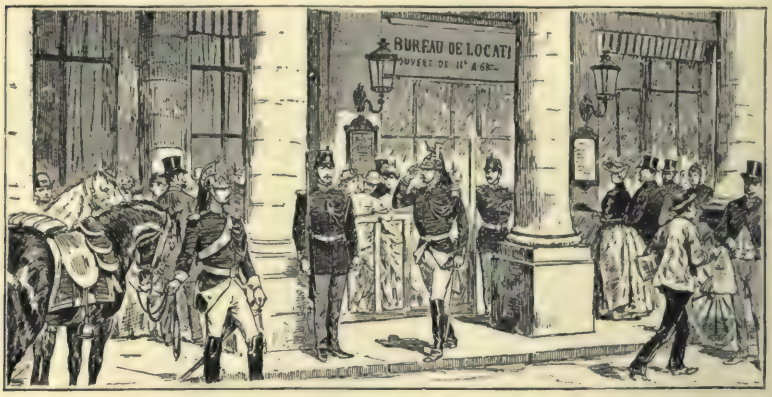
# MRS. ASQUITH.

THE scene in St. George's, Hanover Square, on the 10th of May, 1894, when Miss Margot Tennant was married to the Home Secretary, in presence of a company more distinguished than is generally found at any except a royal function, formed a fitting climax to a brilliant career. The ceremony was performed by a bishop, assisted by a canon; and the marriage register was signed by Mr. Gladstone, by Lord Rosebery, and by Mr. Arthur Balfour. It is not surprising that with wit, vivacity, and beauty such as hers she should have become one of the best-known and best-liked figures in London Society. She is the youngest of the twelve children of Sir Charles Tennant, Bart, who was elected M.P. for Glasgow in 1879, and from 1880 to 1885 sat for Peebles and Selkirk; her mother being daughter of a Somersetshire gentleman, Richard Winsloe, Esq., of Mount Nebor, Taunton. Her paternal home is The Glen, a lovely seat not far from Innerleithen, the town on the Tweed which has with more courage than righteousness sought to identify itself with the *locus in quo* of Sir Walter Scott's "St. Ronan's Well." Of her six brothers, the three first did not live to grow up. One of her five sisters, Charlotte Monkton, is the wife of Lord Ribblesdale, Master of the Buckhounds; another, Octavia Laura Mary, now deceased, was married to the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.



*Photo: Miss Alice Hughes, 52, Gower Street, W.C.*






ENTRANCE TO THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

# M. B.-C. COQUELIN.

THE elder of the Brothers Coquelin is the son of a Boulogne baker. He was born in 1841, and was intended to follow his father's trade, but, having a strong desire for the stage, was admitted to the dramatic class at the Conservatoire in 1859. There he was not long in proving himself M. Regnier's most brilliant pupil. He made his *début* in 1860, at the Comédie Française, as Gros René, in *Le Dépit Amoureux*. Since then he has appeared in a long list of pieces, both classical and modern, and is now generally held to be the most versatile and finished comedian in Europe. Among his favourite *rôles* are those of Scapin, Don César, Aristide in *Le Lion Amoureux*, and Leopold in *Les Fourchambault*. Since his secession from the Comédie Française he has travelled extensively, both in France and in other countries; and by his exquisite recitations has done much to promote the fame of François Coppée, of Mistral, and of others of the younger French poets. The first of his visits to England was in 1878.



*Photo : Van Bosch, Paris.*

C. Coquelin



*Photo: Frith & Co., Reigate.*

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

# THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

EVEN to the See of Durham it is a notable distinction to have been presided over in succession by such profound scholars as its late and its present bishop. If Dr. Westcott is not more learned than was Dr. Lightfoot, and is a somewhat less vigorous and acute controversialist, he is on the whole, by virtue of his singular candour and sweet reasonableness, an even more effective defender of the faith. Among his best-known works are his admirable History of the Canon, which is a model of fairness, his "Introduction to the New Testament," his "Gospel of the Resurrection," and his "Social Aspects of Christianity." Born in 1825, he had a brilliant career at Cambridge, was appointed a Canon of Peterborough in 1869, and afterwards of Westminster, became Professor of Divinity at Cambridge in 1870, and was elevated to his present office in 1890. He has made an earnest study of "applied Christianity," and intervened, with the happiest results, in the great strike among the Durham miners. Respected and beloved in his own diocese, he has won the regard of men of all communions, as well as of those who stand outside the Churches.



*Photo: H. J. Whitlock, Birmingham.*

Yours most faithfully
F. H. Dudden.



# MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Among the younger actresses who have risen to distinction of late, Mrs. Patrick Campbell holds a leading place. Her first phase was that of melodrama. We may be quite sure, from the high intelligence and absolute sincerity of her subsequent work, that the *rôles* she sustained at the Adelphi were little enough to her taste. But beginners must not be choosers; and it would be rash to assume that the time thus spent was wasted. It is certain, at any rate, that the parts allotted to her did not altogether obscure her striking gifts. To a few discerning eyes it was clear that she was capable of much better things, though probably no one was quite prepared for the transformation which was witnessed when she appeared as Paula Tanqueray. The part was one of unusual difficulty. Something, at least, had to be done to make Mr. Tanqueray's devotion to his second wife seem more than the fond infatuation of a sentimentalist, while, on the other hand, it was necessary to lay stress upon the faults of character and the infelicities of temperament which prevented community of feeling between her and her step-daughter, and made the *dénoûment* inevitable, or, at all events, probable. What insight and skill could do to reconcile the antinomies of the part was done; and the impersonation was universally admired for its subtlety and concentrated power. Mrs. Patrick Campbell's part in *The Masqueraders* was less to her liking, which is not surprising; but the world will be greatly disappointed if the brilliant success she achieved in Mr. Pinero's clever, if not wholly satisfying, play is not repeated in many another piece.



*Photo: London Stereoscopic Co.*

Yours truly
Beatrice Stella Campbell

# JOSEF ISRAELS.

THE painter of Dutch fisher men and women, of Dutch peasants and their children, Josef Israels is to Holland very much what Jean François Millet was to France. He was born at Gröningen on the 27th of January, 1827, and is one of the few instances of a Jew who has attained to the highest distinction in the pictorial arts. For years he studied the Talmud, with a view of becoming a Rabbi, but this idea was presently abandoned, and he was installed in his father's bill-broking office. While so occupied he gave his spare time to drawing, and then to painting. His first success was the portrait of a neighbour, a prosperous confectioner, who paid him in kind, with an immense tart! Then, having sufficiently proved his unfitness for a commercial career, he was sent to Amsterdam to study art. After this he went to Paris, and entered the studio of Picot, returning to Amsterdam in 1848, to begin a series of historical pictures. It was not, however, till he went to the little fishing village of Zandvoort, near Haarlem, to recruit his broken health, that he found in his primitive surroundings the inspiration which has given vitality and permanent value to his work. One of the first of his long line of pictures of simple pathos was "Past Mother's Grave," painted in 1856. "The Shipwrecked Mariner" was finished in 1862, for the International Exhibition. "The Convalescent Child" is another famous work; and "Expectation," presented to the Metropolitan Gallery at New York, and showing a peasant's wife seated beside a yet unfilled cradle, is remarkable for its fine colouring as well as for its delicate feeling.

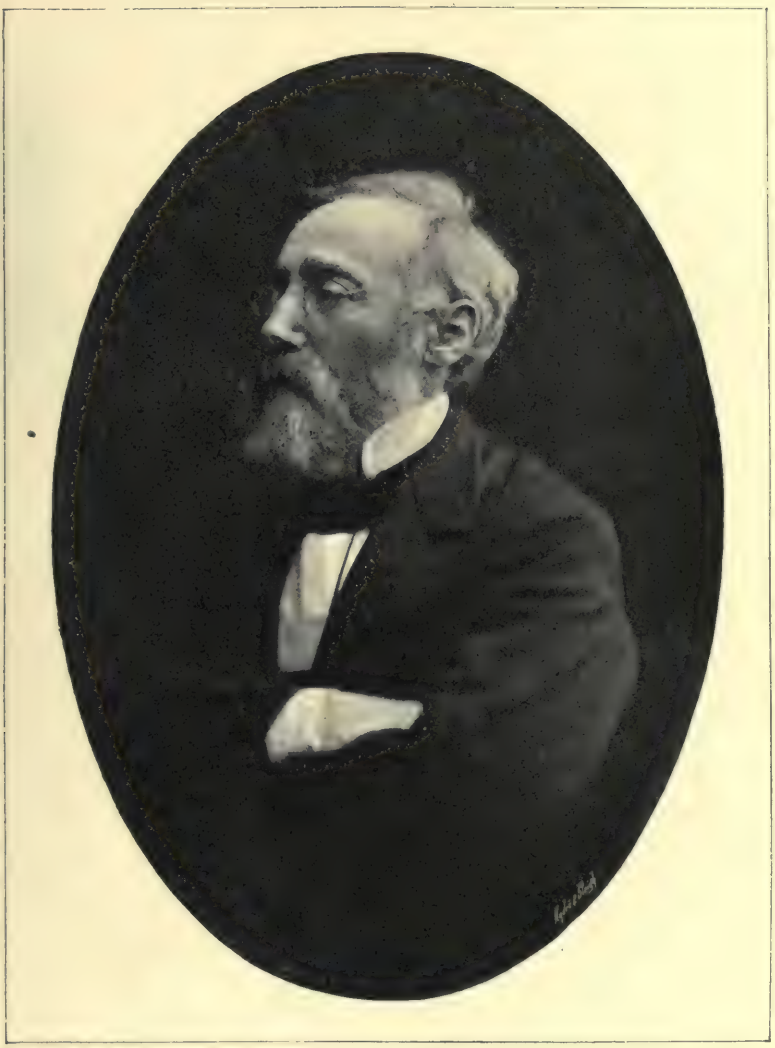


*Photo: A. J. M. Steinmetz, The Hague.*

Yours truly
Josef Israels.



THE PALACE, DRESDEN.

# THE KING OF SAXONY.

HIS MAJESTY KING ALBERT was born on the 23rd of April, 1828. He received a thorough military education, took part in the Danish War of 1848, and when his father assumed the crown was made Commander of the Saxon Infantry, with the title of Lieutenant-General. His father having, under the guidance of Von Beust, adopted an Austrian policy, he fought at Sadowa on the Austrian side; but when Saxony joined the North German Confederation, the Prussian King appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the Saxony army, which became the 12th Corps of the Federal army. In the Franco-German War he greatly distinguished himself, taking part in the actions before Metz and in the operations which ended in the surrender of Napoleon at Sedan, and holding the right bank of the Seine during the siege of Paris; and on the conclusion of the armistice he was made Field-Marshal and Inspector-General of the Army. He succeeded to the throne on the 29th of October, 1873. He had married Caroline, daughter of the late Prince Gustavus Vasa of Sweden, on the 18th of June, 1853, but the union has been without issue; and his brother, Field-Marshal Prince George, is heir-presumptive.



*Photo: Otto Mayer, Dresden.*



*Photo: W. Lawrence, Dublin.* DUBLIN CASTLE.

# LORD HOUGHTON.

SINCE his advent to the Viceregal Lodge, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has borne himself with admirable composure and dignity in peculiarly trying circumstances which need not here be enlarged upon. Son of the first Lord Houghton, better known as Monckton Milnes, the poet and essayist, and author of the standard Life of Keats, he was born on the 12th of January, 1858. In 1875 he was successful in the prize poem competition at Cambridge, to the great delight of his father, who knew nothing of the matter until the prize had been awarded. He was private secretary to the late Earl Granville in 1883–4, was a Lord-in-Waiting in the first Home Rule Government in 1886, and was nominated for the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland on Mr. Gladstone's return to power in 1892. In his twenty-third year he married Sibyl Marcia, daughter of Sir Frederick Graham, Bart., of Netherby; the issue of the union being one son and three daughters. Lady Houghton died in 1887; and the honours of the Viceregal Lodge have been done by the Hon. Mrs. Henniker, his Excellency's sister.



*Photo : Werner and Son, Dublin.*

Houghton

# THE HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE leader of the Republican Party in the United States, born in 1833, near Cincinnati, has a distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was ninth President of the Republic; his great-grandfather, Benjamin, was one of the signatories of the Declaration of Independence; and he traces his descent back to the Commissioner Harrison who signed the death-warrant of Charles I. Educated at the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, he took to the law, and in 1860, and again in 1864, was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In the Civil War, as commander of a brigade, he fought at the battles of Reasca, Peach-tree Creek, and Nashville, and was awarded the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers for his "ability and manifest energy and gallantry." In 1880 he was elected Governor of Indiana, and was returned to the Senate by that State in 1881. He was a standard-bearer in the campaign which resulted in the election of General Garfield to the Presidency, but declined the portfolio which was offered to him when the new Cabinet was formed. He took a prominent part, however, in the deliberations of the Senate, and became known as the strenuous advocate of protective duties on imports, of reform in the Civil Service, and of a restoration of the American Navy. In 1888, having become the Republican leader, he was elected to the Presidency. The tariff policy of his Government, however, created widespread dissatisfaction, and in 1892 he had to give place to General Cleveland. Afterwards he accepted a Professorship of Law in the Leland Stanford University, California.



*Photo: J. D. Merritt, Washington.*

Very Cordially Yours

Benj Harrison



THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, FROM THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

# M. CHARLES DUPUY.

THE French Premier was born at Le Puy in 1851, the son of an official at the Prefecture. His first vocation was that of a teacher of philosophy; then he became a school inspector, and after holding this appointment for five years he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies as an advanced Republican. For five years he sat as a private member, taking office for the first time at the end of 1892, as a member of M. Ribot's Ministry. On the fall of that statesman, in March, 1893, he succeeded to the Premiership. Next he became President of the Chamber, and was in the chair when Vaillant threw his bomb. What might have been an undignified and disastrous panic was averted by M. Dupuy's courage and self-control. "Silence, gentlemen; the sitting continues!" said he, rising, and stretching out his arms. "The next speaker is M. de Montfort." "The effect of these words," wrote M. Blowitz, "was like those of a general on the battlefield to his soldiers before a charge. Cheers went up from every quarter of the House." Whether M. Dupuy has in him the making of a great statesman it is for time to show; but his country needs no further proof that he is a brave and resourceful man.



*Photo: Ch. Ogerau, Paris.*

Tout pour
la Patrie et
la République

Ch. Dupuy



# THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

HER Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen is the youngest daughter of the first, and sister of the present, Lord Tweedmouth. Her mother, noted not less for her talent than for her beauty, was the daughter of Sir James Hogg, one of the most distinguished members of the old East India Council. Her first meeting with Lord Aberdeen, according to Mr. Stead, was when he was one-and-twenty and she a girl of eleven. He had been riding across country, and, having lost his way, came to Guisachan, her father's Inverness-shire residence, to ask permission to put up his pony for the night at the lodge. So began a friendship which before long ripened into love, and ultimately led, in 1877, to the exchange of vows at the altar. Of the five children of the marriage, one of the two daughters died in infancy; the eldest son, George Lord Haddo, was born on the 20th January, 1879. Like her mother, Lady Aberdeen is a woman of great ability, who has made her mark upon the public life of her age. Her services to the Irish Industries Association may be regarded as her return to the Irish people for the gratitude and affection which were manifested to her and her husband when they were the occupants of the Viceregal Lodge. In Canada there is ample scope for the exercise of her gifts and graces. Already she has organised a National Council of Women, representing the various phases of woman's work in every centre of population in the Dominion; and it may confidently be expected that when the Governor-General's term of office expires, Lady Aberdeen will bring with her from Ottawa, as she brought from Dublin, the love and regrets of multitudes.



*Photo: Wm. Notman & Son, Montreal.*

Ishbel Aberdeen



Sir John Millais' Studio.

# SIR J. E. MILLAIS, BART.

Sir John Millais' art has gone through several distinct phases. The first of them, the Pre-Raphaelite, in which by a natural reaction beauty was sometimes sacrificed to truth, may be said to have closed in 1860 with the "Vale of Rest," one of the most poetic and pathetic of his works. Then came a transition period, ending with a triumphant study of the nude, "The Knight Errant" (1870), and leading on to a number of memorable achievements in landscape, beginning with "Chill October" (1871). The artist has never tired of landscape, as recent exhibitions of the Royal Academy show; but since about 1880 he has combined with it portraiture, and has excelled in this branch of his art not less, and perhaps even more, than in the other. Among his greatest triumphs in this kind have been his presentments of Mr. John Bright, of Cardinal Newman, of Lord Salisbury, and, above all perhaps, of Mr. Gladstone, who has sat to him several times. Sir John, who is descended from an old Jersey family, was born at Southampton in 1829. He was made A.R.A. in 1853, became R.A. in 1863, and received his baronetcy in 1885.

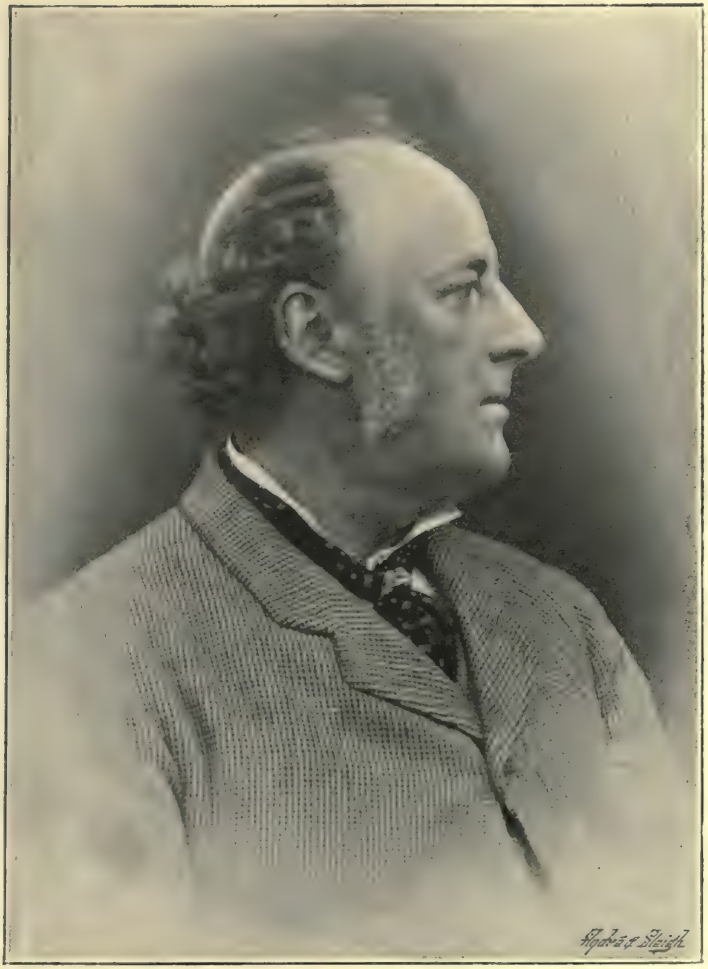
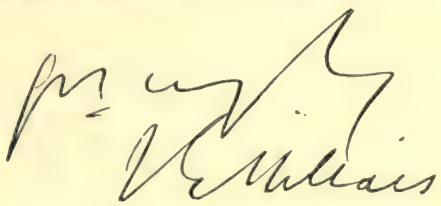


*Photo: A. F. Mackenzie, Birnam, N.B.*





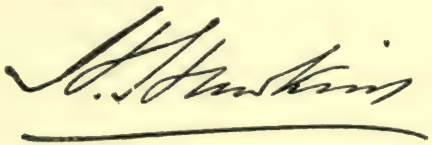
HITCHIN.

# SIR HENRY HAWKINS.

MR. JUSTICE HAWKINS is a lawyer by birth, being the son of a solicitor long in practice at Hitchin. Born there in 1816, he was educated at Bedford. It was not till his twenty-sixth year that he was called to the Bar, but his success was rapid, and before he had completed his thirtieth year he found his hands full of briefs. In 1858 he took silk, was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple, and from this time until in 1876 he was elevated to the Bench and knighted he was engaged in most of the great causes of the day—notably the convent case of Saurin *v.* Star, the prosecution of the impostor Orton, and the St. Leonard's will suit. At the Bar he was noted for lucidity and cogency rather than for fervour of speech, and still more for his skill in cross-examination. His dissection of Baigent and other witnesses in the Tichborne suit was hardly less admired than the operation performed by his leader, Sir John Coleridge, on the Claimant himself. In the prosecution of Orton he led for the Crown, opening the case with a masterly narrative of the facts, which, free as it was from verbiage, occupied a week. One of the strongest of our judges, Sir Henry's retirement from the Bench would be welcomed by the evil-doers to whom he makes the law a terror—and by none besides.



*Photo : H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*





BERGEN.

# BJORNSTJERNE BJÖRNSON.

THE Norwegian poet, dramatist, novelist, and politician is the son of a Lutheran clergyman, and was born in the parish of Quickne, Northern Norway, in 1832. In 1856, under an impulse received from the International Students' Reunion at Upsala, he resolved to create a national drama, free from Danish and French influences, and a national literature. His first effort, an idyllic story of peasant life, was translated into English under the title of "Love and Life in Norway," and was followed in 1858 by "Arne." Others are "Ovind," "The Fisher Maiden," "The Happy Boy," "The Newly-married Couple," and "The Bridal March." His later novels, such as "In God's Way," and "The Heritage of the Kurts," are much more didactic than the earlier ones. In 1858 Björnson became director of the theatre at Bergen, and made his *début* as a dramatist with *Between the Battles* and *Limping Hulda*, both of them on national subjects. A many-sided man, he has written some delightful lyrical pieces, and also an epic, "Arnljot Gelline"—full of faults of construction, but instinct with graceful sensibility. Unlike Dr. Ibsen, Björnson is a vigorous politician, who is never tired of preaching Radical and Republican doctrine.



*Photo: E. Hohlenberg, Copenhagen.*

Björnstj. Björnson

# MRS. BANCROFT.

MARIE WILTON'S stage career began when she was little more than an infant. Her first notions of acting and of elocution were derived from her mother and father, the latter of whom she has described as "a handsome, thoughtless, kind-hearted Bohemian, who had drifted on to the stage after unsuccessfully trying several other professions." When she was eleven she acted as the boy Fleance, in *Macbeth*, with Macready, who at the close of the performance sent for her, kissed her, made her drink a glass of wine, gave her a sovereign, and said, gazing into her eyes, that he could see genius looking through those little windows. As Prince Arthur in *King John*, she won Charles Kemble's admiration; while Dickens, seeing her in another boy's part, declared that she was the cleverest girl he had ever seen on the stage. It was in 1865 that, with the co-operation of H. J. Byron, she became lessee and manager of the Prince of Wales's Theatre; then, having been married to Mr. Bancroft, and having met T. W. Robertson, she abandoned burlesque for comedy. For a good while she limited herself, for the most part, to Robertson's pieces, three thousand nights in all being occupied with his six comedies. Her favourite Robertsonian parts are those of Naomi Tighe in *School*, and Polly Eccles in *Caste;* but her mercurial genius was equally well displayed as Peg Woffington in Charles Reade's *Masks and Faces*, the part in which she took her leave of the stage in 1885. Happily, however, it was not a final farewell; and we may hope that the time is still not near when the English stage will no more know an actress of rare charm and almost unrivalled gaiety.



*Photo: Window & Grove, Baker Street, W.*

Faithfully Yours
Maria E. Brown

# MR. THOMAS ALVA EDISON.

THE great American inventor was born in humble circumstances at Milan, Ohio, in 1847, and is of Dutch descent on the father's side and Scottish on the mother's. An eager, precocious boy, he had devoured Newton's "Principia," Hume's "England," and Gibbon's "Rome" before he was ten, and at the age of twelve began to "work through" the Detroit Public Library, shelf by shelf—a task which, fortunately for himself, he had to abandon when he had waded through "fifteen feet of shelving." Presently he became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway, then he was appointed a telegraph operator, getting his first instruction from the father of a little child whom he had pluckily saved from death. Next, he carried on an extensive workshop at Newark; but, his health breaking down, he gave up manufacturing, and in 1876 removed to Menlo Park, New York, where he has since resided, devoting himself entirely to investigation. At the age of twenty-four he was described by the United States Patent Commissioner as "a young man who has kept the path to the Patent Office hot with his footsteps." Among the more notable of his inventions are the quadruplex telegraph, the automatic telegraph, the electro-motograph, the microphone, and the application of electricity to railways. In the mind of the populace, however, his name is most prominently associated with the telephone, and with the still more surprising phonograph. Wonderful as is this latter invention, its marvels are not unlikely to pale before those of the more recent kinetoscope, which photographs subjects invisible to the naked eye, such as the breathing of insects, and the circulation of blood in a frog's leg, and reproduces them highly magnified. Had he chosen, Mr. Edison might have amassed the wealth of a Crœsus, but he spends most of his income upon his laboratory; and in the domestic sphere he finds all that he needs of recreation and diversion.



*Photo: Brady, Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A.*

Thomas A. Edison



*Photo: W. Lawrence, Dublin.* MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

# ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

THE Catholic Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland was born in the Irish metropolis in 1841. His early education was received in St. Laurence O'Toole's Seminary, whence he was transferred to the Catholic University of Ireland, completing his studies at Maynooth. In this college he became Professor of Theology in 1867, was appointed Vice-President in 1878, and President in 1880. His preferment to the see of Dublin dates from 1885. Dr. Walsh has made several contributions to theological literature, and has taken an active part in Irish politics. He gave evidence before the Bessborough Land Commission of 1869–70, and was one of the witnesses examined by the Parnell Commission. But he is something more than theologian and politician. His archiepiscopal province is covered with a network of temperance organisations; and in trade disputes in Dublin he has intervened with results as happy as those which attended the late Cardinal Manning's mediation in the great dock strike in London. To his communion, as distinct from the community at large, Dr. Walsh's most conspicuous service has been rendered in connection with education.



*Photo: Wm. Lawrence, Dublin.*

Faithfully yours,
+ William J. Walsh
Archbishop of Dublin



# "MADAME SARAH GRAND."

It is not uncharacteristic of the author of "The Heavenly Twins" to have chosen this aggressively fantastic *nom de guerre*. That she owes much to her reviewers, she, no doubt, would be the first to admit. On the one hand, it was declared that her book was one of the most brilliant, and powerful, and edifying of this generation; on the other hand, it was denounced as a product of hysteria and wilful eccentricity, with something more than a savour of indelicacy. Clearly, then, the only thing to be done was to read the book; and it was read—with the result, we suspect, that the public were as much divided into two hostile camps as the critics had been. There are not wanting those, however, who take a more dispassionate view of the book, and hold that, while its assailants are right in complaining of its defects of balance and proportion, its lack of reticence, and its over-insistence upon its moral, they have failed to do justice to its brilliance, its humour, its invention, and, still more, to its imaginative glamour. If this view has not been prominently expounded, the reason may possibly be that those who have the discrimination to hold it, have too much prudence to advocate it. Our author has also written "Ideala," much more of a treatise than "The Heavenly Twins," for which it was evidently a study. More recently she has published "Our Manifold Nature," which was extensively read, but created nothing like a sensation. With such extraordinary fertility as Madame Sarah Grand undoubtedly possesses, it will be surprising if her one great success is not followed sooner or later by others.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Sincerely Yours
Sarah Grand



*Photo: Mr. Downie, Market Street, St. Andrews.*

A Round of Golf at St. Andrews.

# MR. A. J. BALFOUR.

Since he became the leader of his party in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour's popularity and influence, both in the House and in the country, have advanced by leaps and bounds. As one of the members of the Fourth Party, and afterwards as Chief Secretary for Ireland, he aroused many antagonisms; but, if he owed his fame in the first instance to the censures of his opponents, he has consolidated it by the urbanity, and the rare powers of debate and of leadership, which he has displayed during the last few years. Now that Mr. Gladstone has retired from active public life, Mr. Balfour has but one superior among his fellow-members in learning and philosophy, and no superior in debate. He is still a young man among statesmen, having been born on the 25th of July, 1848, son of the late Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame, and Lady Blanche Mary Harriet, daughter of the second Marquis of Salisbury. It is not open to him, as it is to Mr. Chamberlain, to boast that he never takes exercise; for, as all the world knows, he is an enthusiastic golfer.

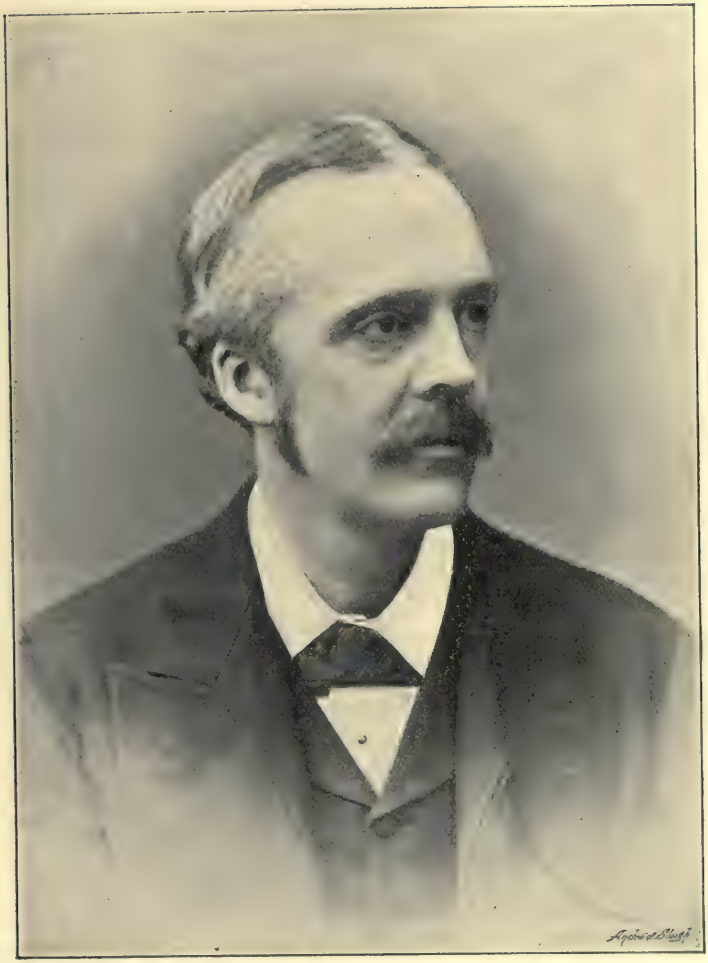
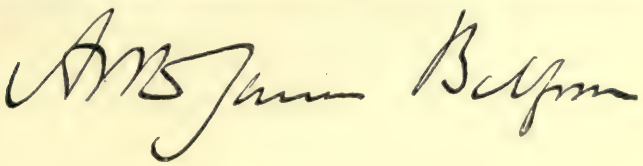


*Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.*



# MADAME CALVÉ.

THE most delightful of French *prime donne* was born about 1866, her father being a civil engineer, who died while she was a child. She studied in Paris under Madame Marchesi, but made her *début* in Brussels, at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, in 1882. The success she then achieved in *Faust* led to her appearance, two years later, in Paris. Having taken the Parisians by storm, she went into Italy, where her tour was a triumphal progress. Her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, was in May, 1892, in *Cavalleria Rusticana*. Here, by virtue of the purity and sympathetic quality of her voice and its perfect production, her charming appearance, and, above all, her singular dramatic power, she was received with acclamation. A week later Madame Calvé showed forth her versatility by an equally convincing impersonation of the widely different part of Suzel in Mascagni's *L'Amico Fritz*. In the *rôle* in which our portrait shows her—that of Carmen in her compatriot's famous opera—she was seen at Covent Garden for the first time in the spring season of 1893. "Never before," wrote one of the most self-restrained of critics, "has the character of the wilful gipsy been so superbly interpreted, alike vocally and dramatically. The music lies low for a pure soprano voice, but Madame Calvé's chest-register is as effective as are her delightful head-notes." Her appearance in the same season as Leila in *Les Pêcheurs de Perles* was another notable achievement; and a few weeks later she had the honour of singing before the Queen at Windsor Castle.



*Photo: Nadar, Paris.*

Emma Calvé.

1894

# MR. H. A. JONES.

THE most successful of living English dramatists is still a young man. Born in 1851, the son of a Buckinghamshire farmer, he was sent out into the world to shift for himself at the age of thirteen. At eighteen his first visit to the theatre proved the turning-point in his career. From that night his evenings were passed in play-writing and theatre-going; but his efforts to get his productions accepted brought him nothing but disappointment, and at last he left London and took a situation in a Bradford office. In 1879, however, Mr. Wilson Barrett accepted *A Clerical Error*, and thus Mr. Jones's career as a playwright began. His early plays were mostly conventional in their methods and their point of view, and it was not till the production of *Saints and Sinners* in 1884 that he showed that he was capable of better things than melodrama. Since then he has taken up different phases of the English life of to-day, and has treated them with surprising freshness and vigour. In *The Middleman* he was concerned with the struggle between capital and labour; in *Judah* with the conflict between science and spiritualism; and in *The Dancing Girl* with modern Puritanism as opposed to the cynicism and frivolity of the fashionable. In *The Crusaders*, again, he poured an abundant stream of satire upon the follies of philanthropy, while *The Bauble Shop* is an exposure of the seamy side of political life. *The Tempter*, an ambitious essay in blank verse, was produced in 1893, and was followed by *The Masqueraders*, and this by *The Case of Rebellious Susan*.

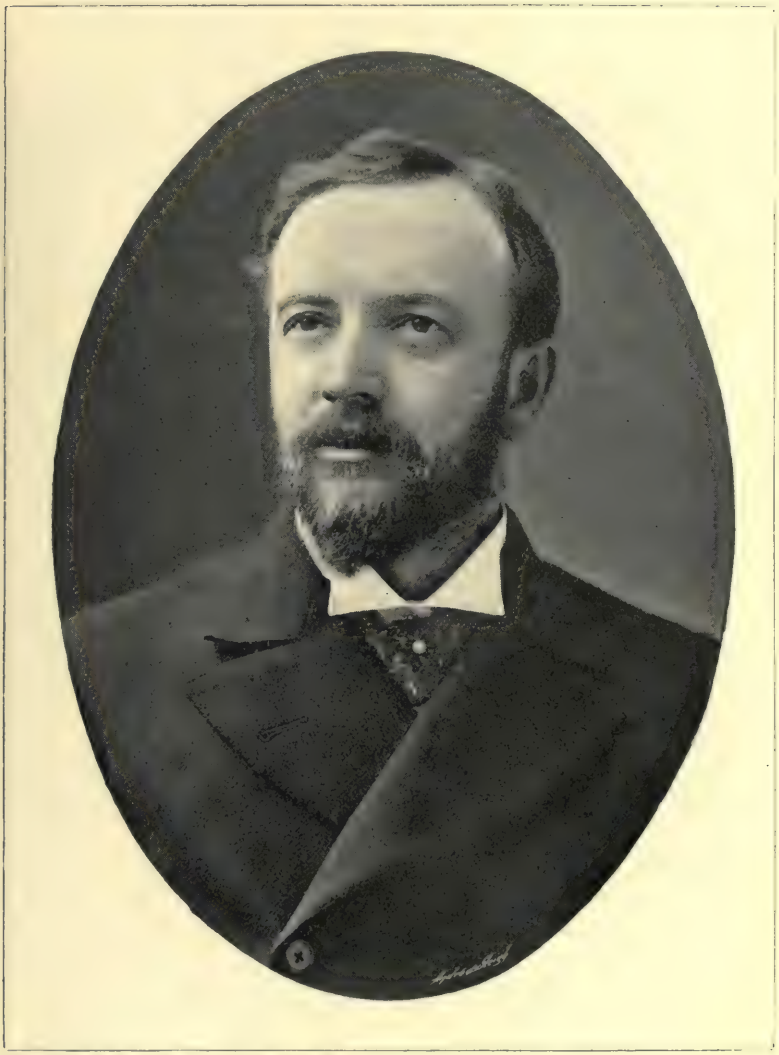


*Photo: Alfred Ellis, Upper Baker Street, N.W.*

Faithfully Yours
Henry Arthur Jones

# M. BOUGUEREAU.

Among living French painters, there is probably none whose works are so well known in England from engravings as those of M. William-Adolphe Bouguereau. Born at La Rochelle in 1825, he followed the regular course at the École des Beaux Arts from 1843 to 1850, and became a pupil of Picot. In 1850 he divided the honours of the Grand Prix of Rome with Baudry, his subject being "Zénobie Trouvée sur les Bords de l'Araxe." On his return to Paris, in 1855, he exhibited his "Triomphe du Martyre," showing the body of St. Cecilia being borne to the catacombs. Both this and his next great work, "Philomela and Procne," shown in 1861, were purchased by the State, and are now in the Luxembourg. Still more widely known, perhaps, is his "Vierge Consolatrice," produced in 1876, and acquired by the French Government for 12,000 francs. Among his subsequent works are "The Bather," 1870; "Harvest Time," 1872; "Homer and his Guide," 1874; "Pietà," 1876; "The Scourging of Our Lord," 1880; "The Youth of Bacchus," 1885; and "Byblis," 1886. In 1894 his contributions to the Salon were two—"Innocence" and "The Pearl." His themes, it will be seen, range over a wide field; and it is not too much to say that whether he draws them from Scripture, from classical mythology, or from modern life, his treatment of them is equally felicitous. In all alike his colouring is harmonious, his modelling delicate and highly-finished, and his draughtsmanship above criticism. M. Bouguereau has won quite a sheaf of honours. He became a member of the Institute in 1876, and was appointed Officer of the Order of the Legion of Honour in 1876, and Commander of the same Order in 1885.

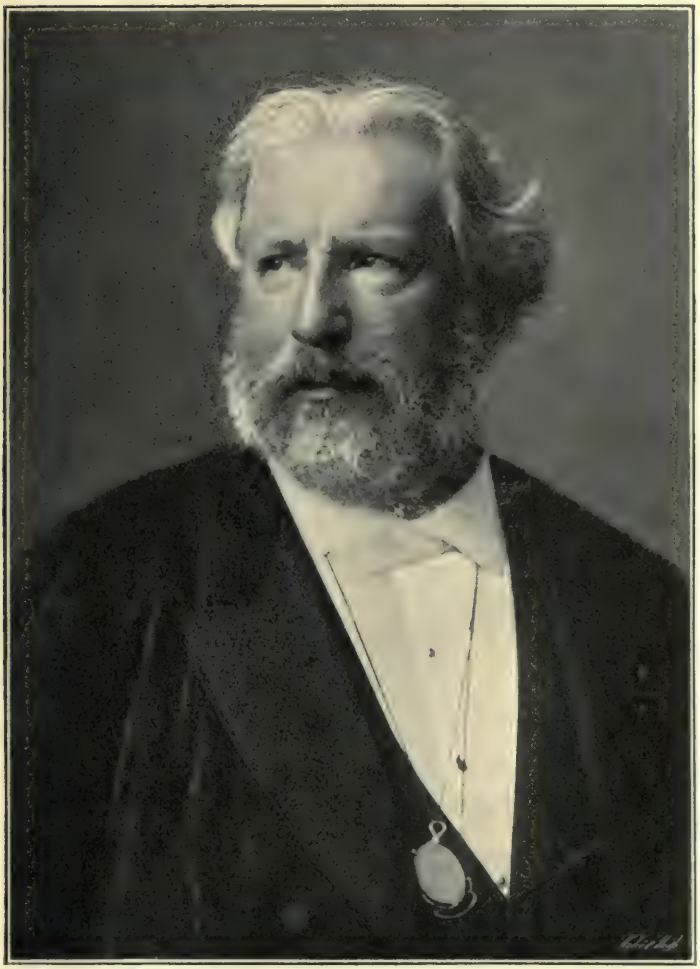
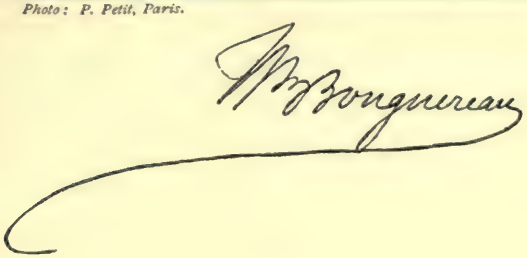


*Photo: P. Petit, Paris.*



# MR. W. E. H. LECKY.

Mr. Lecky is an Irishman, born in the vicinity of the Irish capital in 1838, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1859 and M.A. in 1863. Between these two years, namely in 1861, he published anonymously "The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland," consisting of four essays on Swift, Flood, Grattan, and O'Connell, all of them luminous and convincing, but especially the one on O'Connell, which did a great deal to modify the estimate of the Great Liberator that had long been prevalent. A revised edition of this, one of the most judicial works ever penned by an historian who had barely reached his majority, was sent to the press in 1871. Encouraged by the success of his first effort, Mr. Lecky continued his studies, and, before the decade had run its course, had acquired European fame. His "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," in two volumes, published in 1865, had to be reprinted the same year, and by 1872 was in its fifth edition. It was followed in 1869 by "A History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne," also in two volumes. Then Mr. Lecky felt himself free to concentrate his attention upon a much larger work—his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," of which the first and second volumes appeared in 1878, the third and fourth in 1882, the fifth and sixth in 1887, and the seventh and eighth, completing the work, in 1890. By common consent it ranks among the most important contributions of this generation to English historical literature. The insight and impartiality with which the story of the Union, and other episodes in the relations between the two islands, are told, are not less characteristic of the work as a whole. Mr. Lecky's works have been translated into German, and some of them into other languages as well. From Dublin and St. Andrew's he has received the honorary degree of LL.D., and he is also a D.C.L. of Oxford.



*Photo : Melhuish & Gale, Lim., Pall Mall, S.W*

# MR. CHARLES SANTLEY.

THE English baritone's first love was the sea, and the passion has never, perhaps, been quite eradicated, for in his "Reminiscences" he repeats with great enjoyment the criticism of an old salt who had been several voyages with him, and had also heard him in opera. The ancient mariner would always praise his singing, but never failed to add—"But, Charlie, you're a good sailor spoiled! You ought to be ordering your men on board ship, instead of bawling and squalling your voice away in that stuffy theatre!" It was no love of music that kept Mr. Santley on *terra firma*. His father was an organist at Liverpool, and his mother possessed "a peculiarly sympathetic voice;" and so much was music forced upon him in his early years that he conceived a positive aversion to it. There was no alternative, then, but to take to the ledger; and it was not till 1855, when he was twenty-one, that, having long outgrown his youthful repugnance, he embraced music as a profession. At once he started for Italy, and placed himself under Gaetano Nava, at the Milan Conservatoire, and before returning to England he had served an apprenticeship as an operatic singer in an Italian company. On the 18th of November, 1857, he sang the part of Adam in Haydn's *Creation*, and from that time forward the story of his life is an uninterrupted series of successes. If he owes his fame mainly to his fine rich voice and his dramatic faculty, something must also be attributed to his delightful humour. In 1859 he married Miss Gertrude Kemble—grand-daughter of Charles Kemble—a soprano singer of some repute and more promise.

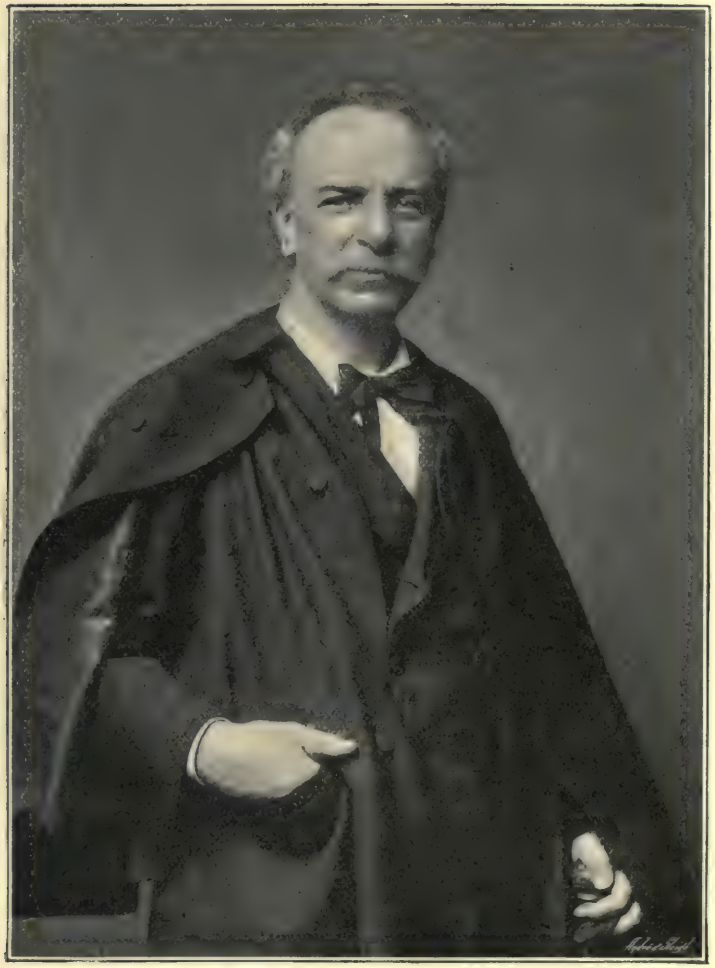
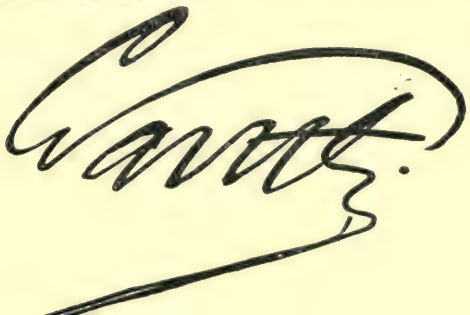


*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*



# DR. FRANCES WILLARD.

MISS WILLARD is now hardly less known in Great Britain than in her own land. An eloquent speaker, a facile writer, she is even more remarkable, it may be, for her powers of organisation. She was born at Churchville, near Rochester, New York, in 1839, daughter of the Hon. Josiah F. Willard, and gave early proof of the striking mental qualities which have made her famous. Always a strenuous student, she graduated at the North-Western University, Chicago, and also took the M.A. degree from Syracuse University. In 1862 she was appointed Professor of Natural Science at the North-West Female College, Evanston, Illinois; from 1868 to 1870 she travelled extensively in Europe, as well as in Egypt and Palestine, studying modern languages and the fine arts, and soon after her return to America became President of the Women's College of North-Western University and Professor of Æsthetics in the University. Her natural gifts thus assiduously cultivated, the work she has been able to do in the world among women and children is not surprising. The National Women's Christian Temperance Union was founded by her, and to her singular organising power and untiring exertions, far more than to any other single cause, is attributable its amazing success. Among the many testimonies of appreciation and gratitude she has received, we may be sure that none has given her more delight than the fact that her birthday is celebrated by children's temperance societies throughout the United States as a Harvest Home. The most interesting of her works is her "Glimpses of Fifty Years: The Autobiography of an American Woman."



*Photo: Alice Hughes, 52, Gower Street, W.C.*

Frances Ridley Havergal

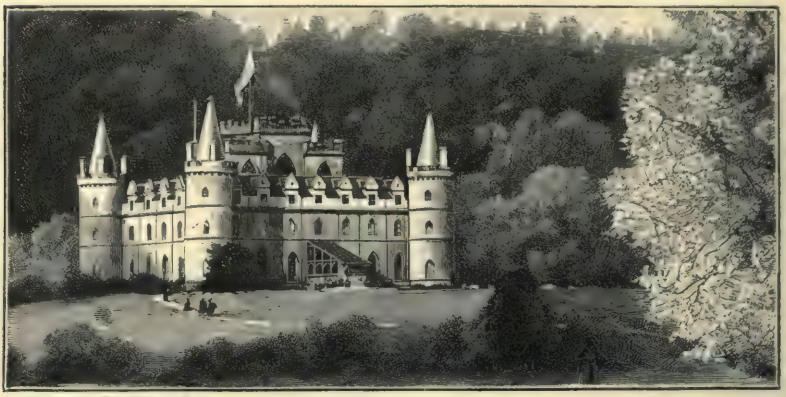


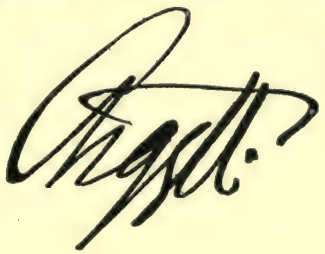
*Photo: G. W. Wilson & Co.* INVERARY CASTLE.

# THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL has many claims to distinction. The finest orator in the House of Lords, and a brilliant administrator, he is hardly less eminent as a philosophical writer and a man of science, while, in his grasp of Scottish ecclesiastical questions, he is probably the equal of the most learned of Scottish divines. For many years one of the leaders of the Liberal party, and second only to Mr. Gladstone in the vigour of his attacks upon Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy, it has, of late years, frequently been his fate to champion the causes of minorities. Since 1881, when he resigned the post of Lord Privy Seal because of his opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish land legislation, he has held no office, although he has never ceased to be one of the most active of publicists. In his "Primeval Man" he subjects to a searching criticism the current views as to the antiquity of man; and in "The Reign of Law" and "The Unity of Nature"—works in which hard thinking is combined with powerful rhetoric—he applies the same process to the Darwinian position. His Grace was born at Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and is the eighth duke.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*



# PROFESSOR SKEAT.

THE learned Professor who has done so much for early English literature and for etymology, was born in London in 1835, and was educated at King's College School and at Sir R. Cholmeley's School, Highgate, taking his B.A. at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1858, when he was 14th Wrangler, and his M.A. in 1861. He became Fellow of his College in 1860, and for three or four years served the office of curate, first at East Dereham, Norfolk, then at Godalming, Surrey. From 1863 to 1871 he was Mathematical Lecturer at Christ's College, Cambridge, and English Lecturer from 1867 to 1883. He is a member of the Councils of the Antiquarian Society of Cambridge, of the Early English Text Society, and of the Philological Society of Cambridge and of London, and since 1878 has held the Elrington and Bosworth Professorship of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge. The works which this untiring scholar has edited for the societies named above are legion, and a mere list of them would fill several times over the space available here. One of his most generally interesting achievements is the disclosure of the sources whence Chatterton drew the archaic expressions which abound in the "Rowley Poems." He was chosen by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press to complete the edition of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels upon which the late John Mitchell Kemble was engaged at the time of his death, in 1857. For the Oxford University Press he has edited the Gospel of St. Mark in Gothic, and has compiled for it his *magnum opus*, the "Etymological English Dictionary" and the abridgment known as the "Concise Etymological Dictionary." He is also part-compiler of Mayhew and Skeat's Concise Dictionary of Middle English. In 1883 he edited the first of the publications of the newly-founded Scottish Text Society, the "King's Quhair," by James I. of Scotland; and in 1890 he began a complete edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales."



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Walter W. Skeat

# DR. DALE.

THE "Bishop of Birmingham," as Dr. Dale often used to be called, is one of the two most distinguished exceptions to the rule that great Nonconformist preachers gravitate to London. Carr's Lane, the historic chapel in the Midland capital, was his first love, and it is not rash to predict that it will be his last. He went to it on leaving Spring Hill College, in 1853, at the age of four-and-twenty, as the colleague of John Angell James, whose biographer he was destined to become, and at whose death he took sole charge. It was not long before he acquired an influence in those days quite unique. He identified himself with every concern —political, municipal, educational, industrial, social—of his fellow-townsmen; and the time came when, after Mr. Bright, he was recognised as one of the two most influential men in Birmingham. The practical bent of his mind comes out strongly in his "Laws of Christ for Common Life;" his spiritual insight and his capacity for abstract thought are seen in his Commentary on the Ephesians, his book on the Atonement, and his more recent work on fundamental Christian doctrines. The treatise on the Atonement has been translated into French and German, and is one of two works by Nonconformist divines of which the late Canon Liddon said that no Christian could read them "without feelings of warm admiration and thankfulness to Almighty God for such solid contributions to the cause of true religion." Dr. Dale was elected to the chair of the Congregational Union so long ago as 1868. A graduate of London University, he owes his LL.D to Glasgow, which did itself and him this honour in 1883. But before this—in 1877—he had been called across the Atlantic to give the Yale Lecture, and was rewarded with the degree of D.D. For some time past he has not enjoyed good health, and his delight in battle is perceptibly less than it was in the days when he was one of the protagonists of the Liberation Society.



*Photo: J. W. Beaufort, Birmingham.*

R W Dale



One of Madame Ronner's Studies of Kittens.

# MADAME RONNER.

Though the great painter of cats was born so long ago as 1821, her work is still marked by all the delicacy and charm and excellence which have won her a European reputation. She is a native of Amsterdam, and received her art training from her father, Heer Knip, who continued his instruction even when he had been overtaken by blindness. Keeping her at the easel from sunrise to sunset, chiefly in the open air, he insisted upon a couple of the mid-day hours being passed in total darkness, lest her sight also might be impaired. To this rigorous discipline she cheerfully submitted, giving herself up to cats, dogs, and still-life, till at last she became the acknowledged rival of M. Lambert. Since her marriage, more than forty years ago, she has lived and practised in Brussels, selling her works as fast as they are painted, and winning many medals and kindred honours, while achieving fame which there is little doubt will prove to be enduring. Since the year 1890, when many of her pictures were on view at the Fine Art Gallery in New Bond Street, her works have been as eagerly sought after by English connoisseurs as they had long been by Continental collectors.



Henriette Sonner.

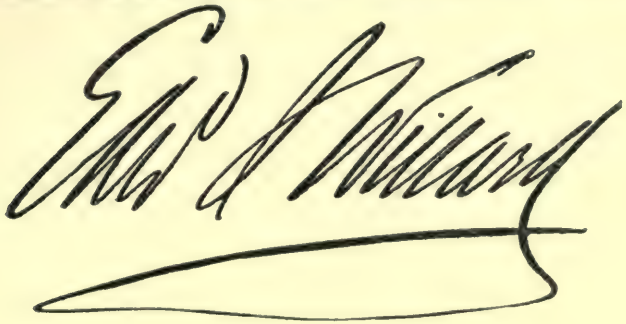


# MR. E. S. WILLARD.

As the Professor in Mr. Barrie's delightful play, Mr. Willard made it clear to his English admirers that his powers had undergone appreciable development since his departure for America. Coming to London in 1881, he took the part of Clifford Armytage in *The Lights of London*. Afterwards he appeared as the gentlemanly burglar in *The Silver King*, and later as Cyrus Blenkarn, the moody potter in *The Middleman* —a performance which was hailed as one of uncommon power. This was followed up with the title-rôle in *Judah*, which marked an even greater advance along the road to historic greatness than that of Cyrus Blenkarn had done; for to power were added poetic inspiration and spiritual dignity. The part, with its rhetorical outbursts, was one of unusual difficulty; there were half-a-dozen points at which its lofty sentiments would, in the circumstances, have seemed ridiculous had it been in less masterful hands. But with Mr. Willard there was no faltering; and whatever impressions one may have of *Judah*, it is possible to look back upon Judah with unalloyed pleasure. When this play had at last run its course, Mr. Willard went on tour in America, and realised a success that must have exceeded his expectations. It was there that *The Professor's Love Story* was first produced. The piece forms an agreeable addition to Mr. Willard's repertory, for it enables him to show that he can be as happy in a part in which humour is dashed with tenderness as in those exemplifying the passions. It is safe to say that even now he has not shown the full extent of his remarkable powers.



*Photo: Sarony, New York.*





SANDRINGHAM HOUSE.

# H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE popularity enjoyed by the Heir-Apparent is only partly explained by the sentiment of loyalty hereditary among Englishmen. It is due also in no small measure to His Royal Highness's personal qualities—his geniality, his tact, his readiness to undertake duties which may not be arduous, but must certainly be monotonous. For many years past the burden of Court and public ceremonial has fallen mainly on his shoulders. His work in this kind, however, has not prevented him from taking an active interest in social problems. His maiden speech in the House of Lords was in support of a motion relating to the better housing of the poor, and he was a working member of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the question. His public addresses are marked by unfailing aptness and ease, and are almost invariably delivered impromptu. There is only space here to add that His Royal Highness was born on the 9th of November, 1841; that, after a long course of private education, he studied at Edinburgh, at Oxford, and at Cambridge; that he married the Princess Alexandra of Denmark in 1863; and that his recovery from dangerous illness in 1872 was followed by the memorable public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral.



*Photo: W. Heath & Co., Plymouth.*

Alan Garnsey



*Photo: G. W. Wilson & Co., Aberdeen.*

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

# THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

DR. MANDELL CREIGHTON is not only one of the most learned but one of the most eloquent Bishops on the Bench. The speech which he delivered at a Royal Academy banquet not long after his elevation was universally admired, and suggested a comparison between him and the great orator whom he succeeded in the episcopal chair at Peterborough. His Lordship was born in 1843, and educated at Durham Grammar School and at Oxford. He has several times been Select Preacher to the Universities, and was the first Dixie Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Cambridge (1884–91). In 1882 he was appointed Honorary Canon of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from 1885 to 1890 was Canon of Worcester. His editorship of the *English Historical Review* dates from its foundation, in 1886. His most important contribution to historical literature is his "History of the Papacy during the Reformation;" but he is also the author of several other learned works, among the most generally popular of them being a life of Cardinal Wolsey, in the "English Statesmen Series," and a monograph on Carlisle, his native city, in the series of "Historic Towns."



*Photo: Melhuish & Gale, Limited, Pall Mall, S.W.*

M. Petrúbuny.



A Russian Village.

# LEON TOLSTOY.

The Russian novelist and social reformer, born in 1829, is a descendant of Count Peter Tolstoy, the friend and comrade of Peter the Great. In 1851 he entered the army, and on the outbreak of the Crimean War was transferred to the Danube, where he served on the staff of Prince Gortschakoff. Afterwards he took part in the defence of Sebastopol, having been appointed to the command of a mountain battery. When peace was concluded he resigned his commission, and gave himself up entirely to the pursuit of literature until 1861, when he devoted himself to the mission of educating and elevating the peasantry. As the years passed on, the reforming and ascetic impulses of the great writer became more and more predominant, until at last he renounced all luxury, and even comfort, and began to live the life of a Russian peasant, adopting the *moujik's* garb in which he is seen in our portrait. Fortunately, Count Tolstoy's career did not enter this phase until he had written "War and Peace" (1860) and "Anna Karénina" (1875–77), which rank among the greatest achievements in the literature of fiction.



*Photo: Scherer, Nabholz & Co., Moscow.*

Leon Tolstoy.

# MADAME ALBANI.

By the multitudes who listen with delight to her marvellous voice, Madame Albani is regarded not only with boundless admiration, but also with profound respect, as one of those true artists to whom art is an end in itself, and not merely a means to the attainment of fame and riches. A native of Canada, and the descendant of French settlers, her maiden name is Lajeunesse—Marie Louise Emma Cécile Lajeunesse. The common impression that her professional name was chosen out of compliment to the city of Albany, where she spent part of her girlhood, holding the offices of organist and choir-mistress in the cathedral there, is a mistake, Albani being the name of a noble Italian family who were kind to the young Canadienne during her tutelage in the land of song. Now her full style and title is Madame Albani-Gye, her husband being Mr. Ernest Gye, formerly manager of the Italian Opera in London. At an early age she was sent to the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Sault au Recollet, near Montreal, and stayed there till she was fourteen. At eighteen she went to Paris and studied under Strakosch, who, in sending her to Lamperti at Milan, introduced her as "the most accomplished musician and the most finished singer in style" that ever left his studio. She made her *début* in opera at Messina in 1870, and appeared first at Covent Garden two years later in *La Sonnambula*, achieving a brilliant triumph in this as in the pieces that followed—*Faust*, *Don Giovanni*, *Figaro*, &c. In *Lohengrin* and others of Wagner's music-dramas she has distinguished herself not less than in Italian opera; and she is, if possible, even more at home in oratorio than in either.



*Photo: Walery, Limited, Regent Street, W.*

Yours truly
Louise Alexandra

# LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

THE political career of the Member for South Paddington has been the most dazzling and eccentric that the House of Commons has ever witnessed. It began with the noble lord's election for Woodstock in 1874. But he was little to the fore in the Disraeli Parliament, and it was not till Mr. Gladstone's accession to power in 1880, and the formation of the Fourth Party, that he began to be recognised as a force. There can be no doubt that the defeat of the Ministry in 1885 was due more to his persistent attacks, in the House and in the country, than to any other single cause. The office of Chief Secretary for India was but the due reward of his exertions. When Lord Salisbury's second Ministry was formed, in August, 1886, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, but just before the Christmas holiday in the same year he astonished the whole political world by throwing up the post. Of his subsequent course there is little to say. In the Home Rule debates of 1893 he took a prominent part, and was welcomed back to the Front Opposition bench. But in the following year his health broke down, and in the middle of the Session he started on a prolonged tour, followed by many expressions of sympathy and goodwill. Just before Christmas he was brought back to London suffering from paralysis, and as these pages go to press there is only too much ground for the gravest apprehensions.



MARKET PLACE AND CHURCH, WOODSTOCK.



*Photo: Bassano, Old Bond Street, W.*

Randolph S. Churchill

# LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

THE family into which Lady Randolph Churchill was born are natives of New York. Her mother was heiress to a large fortune; her father, Mr. Leonard Jerome, was remarkable even among Americans for resolution, energy, and force of character. Delighting in travel, he spent much of his time in England and on the Continent, and it was in Paris that his children received their education, becoming accomplished linguists, while the future Lady Randolph became also an expert musician. Her studies were brought to an abrupt end by the outbreak of the Franco-German War, when she and her family left Paris. There was at first some thought of a return to New York, but Cowes was fixed upon instead, and it was while there that she first met Lord Randolph. The attachment that speedily grew up between them resulted in their marriage at the chapel of the British Embassy in Paris in 1872. Though she was eminent in a wide circle for her beauty, her accomplishments, her brilliant conversation, only the most discerning of her friends could have foreseen the success with which she was to devote herself to the furtherance of her husband's career. She was one of the first to recognise the importance to the Conservative party of the Primrose League, and is to be numbered among those who have made it the formidable agency which the Liberals have long known it to be. Lady Randolph, who has presented her husband with two sons—Winston Leonard (born in November, 1874) and John Winston (born in February, 1880)—accompanied him on the tour which had so melancholy a termination at the end of 1894.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*





A Dorsetshire Valley (the Stour).

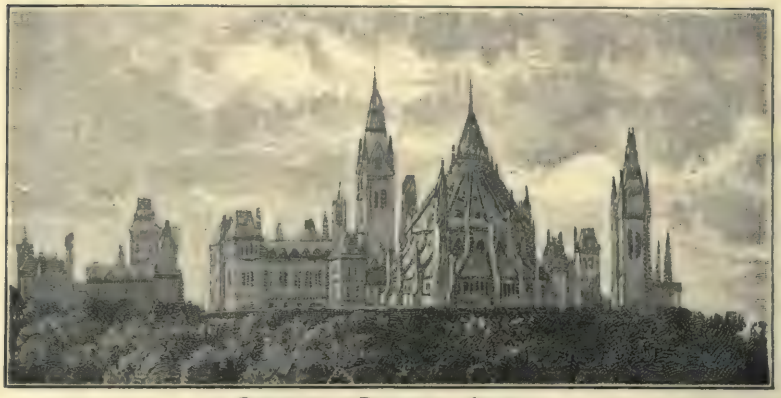
# MR. THOMAS HARDY.

The greatest of living English novelists is a native of the county in which so many of his scenes are laid, having been born in a Dorsetshire village in 1840. Intended for an architect, he began his studies at Dorchester, and continued them under Sir A. Blomfield. His first experiment in fiction, "Desperate Remedies," which appeared in 1871, shows exuberant invention, but is without a trace of the rustic humour which is Mr. Hardy's greatest quality. It was followed by the ever-delightful "Under the Greenwood Tree," which placed him at once in the front rank of living humorists. "A Pair of Blue Eyes," lit up with many a flash of rustic humour, and gleaming with the more refined humour of comedy, came in 1873, and "Far from the Madding Crowd," his strongest and most brilliant work, in 1874. Among his subsequent novels, "The Mayor of Casterbridge," less brilliant than "Far from the Madding Crowd," but hardly inferior to it in strength, belongs to 1886, and "The Woodlanders," notable for its fine atmosphere, to 1887. "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," which, with all its charm and power, did not give unmixed satisfaction to many of Mr. Hardy's old admirers, saw the light at the end of 1891.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Thomas Hardy.



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

# SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

THE sudden death at Windsor Castle of the Canadian Premier and Minister of Justice, within a few minutes of his having been sworn of the Privy Council, and just as these pages were being prepared for the press, was the occasion of great pain to her Majesty and the Court, and to multitudes besides on both sides of the Atlantic. Born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 10th of November, 1844, the son of an Irish emigrant, he served his political apprenticeship in the Nova Scotian House of Assembly, in which he had a seat until 1882, when he retired from politics to take the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. In 1885 he was prevailed upon by the late Sir John Macdonald to enter the Canadian Cabinet as Minister of Justice, and in 1892, his former leader being now dead, he became Premier. His knighthood was conferred in recognition of his services as legal adviser of the British Plenipotentiaries at Washington during the negotiation of the Chamberlain-Bayard Fishery Treaty. As a special mark of honour, his mortal remains were conveyed to Canada in H.M.S. *Blenheim*.



*Photo : Topley, Ottawa.*

With kind regards
Jno J. Thompson

# MR. HERBERT BEERBOHM-TREE.

THE actor-manager of the Haymarket was born in London in 1853, his father being Mr. Julius Beerbohm, a successful German grain merchant, who had married an English lady. His first professional engagement was in a company on tour in the South of England. At Folkestone it fell to his lot to take the part of a blind old colonel, in which he was indebted to a failure of memory for a happy realistic effect. Describing the performance as one of remarkable subtlety, a local critic pointed out how thoroughly the young actor had mastered the habits of the blind, "even down to the nervous twitching of the fingers, and the listening for the falling leaf." The fact was that the play with the fingers was an urgent signal to the prompter, and the "falling leaf" the prompter's voice! It was in 1882 that Mr. Tree made his *début* as a dramatic representative of the *haute noblesse* of Europe. For the adequate representation of such parts he has every necessary quality—a singular command of foreign accents, a special gift of "making up," distinction of manner and bearing, and insight into racial character. Nor has he been less successful in parts lying at the other extremity of the gamut, from Falstaff and Paolo Macari to Luversan, the "shadow" of Lucien Laroque. Of Mr. Tree's Hamlet it can only here be said that it was a performance of the greatest psychological interest, as might have been expected from one who is hardly second to any English actor in insight, while in versatility he is easily first. In 1894 he and his company were honoured with a command to appear before the Queen at Balmoral.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Herbt. Beerbohm Tree



From Sir James Linton's "Marriage of the Duke of Albany."

# SIR JAMES DRUMGOLE LINTON.

The President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-Colours is an artist of great ability. As a draughtsman and colourist he has few equals, while his unique execution places him in the very front rank of figure-painters in water-colours. His work as an oil-painter is also of a very high order, and is best known by his series of large canvases illustrating incidents in the life of a General in the fourteenth century, and by the picture of the marriage of the Duke of Albany, painted for Her Majesty. Sir James, born in 1840, early showed that he had inherited his mother's artistic instincts. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy about 1860—a chalk drawing. His first water-colour was shown at the inaugural exhibition of the Dudley Gallery. He was elected a member of the Institute in 1867, and was mainly influential in bringing about its removal from its small gallery in Pall Mall to its present house in Piccadilly. It was largely in recognition of these services that he was elected President of the Institute in 1884, receiving the honour of knighthood in 1885.



*Photo: Walery, Limited, Regent Street, W.*

James B. Richardson



A Bit of Brünn.

# LADY HALLÉ.

When Lady Hallé came to England in 1849, she was amazed to find herself, as a lady violinist, an object of reproachful curiosity. "*J'ai changé tout cela*," she might now say; for it is mainly owing to her graceful and exquisite performances that the prejudice she had at first to encounter has so completely disappeared. She is known to set no great store upon the compliments she receives at Society "functions," but the charm of her action must be felt by all. With those who have ears to hear, it has long been a settled persuasion that Lady Hallé has no equal, and but one superior; and though Herr Joachim at his best may be the greater artist, it is questionable if his general average is not inferior to hers. For a century and a half the family of Neruda—her maiden name was Wilhelmine Neruda—has been prominently associated in Moravia with the violin. Her father was organist at the Cathedral at Brünn, where she was born on the 21st of March, 1840. Her first husband was Ludwig Norman, a Swedish musician, to whom she was married in 1864; her marriage to Sir Charles Hallé, whom years before she had found to be an ideal accompanist in the musical sense, took place in 1888.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Wilma Gallé



A Mississippi Steamer.

# "MARK TWAIN."

Mr. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, who was born at Florida, Missouri, on the 30th of November, 1835, has in his life played many parts. He began his career as a compositor, and went on to be in succession a Mississippi pilot, a private secretary (to his brother), a speculator in gold-mines (with calamitous results), a journalist, lecturer, and author. His "Life on the Mississippi" is founded on observations made while in the steamboat service on that river, and from the same source he borrowed his *nom de guerre*, "Mark twain" being a phrase used in taking soundings, and the interpretation thereof, "Mark two fathoms." Similarly he drew upon his Nevada experiences for "The Jumping Frog" and "Roughing It." "Innocents Abroad" is a record of travel in Egypt and Palestine, the Levant, France, and Italy, with a party of religious tourists, who set sail in the *Quaker City*. Of his many other books we can only mention "A Tramp Abroad" (1880) and "Huckleberry Finn" (1885). His humour lies mainly in exaggeration, less of character than of incident and situation, and though he may sometimes overdo the jest, the world has to thank him for some of its heartiest laughs.

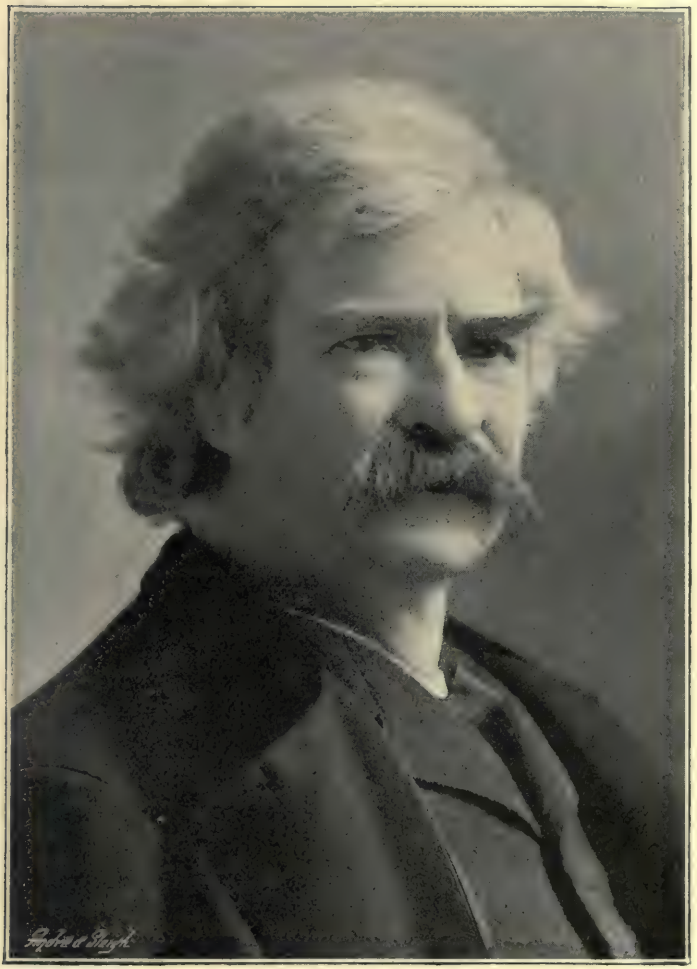


*Photo: Sarony, New York.*

Very truly Yours,
Mark Twain.

# DR. CLIFFORD.

THE spirit and energy displayed by Dr. Clifford in the London School Board fight were the admiration of Progressives and Moderates alike. But from the time when, as a boy of thirteen, he became a "threader" in a mill, and was often toiling from four o'clock on Friday morning to six o'clock on Saturday evening, he has always been one of the hardest of workers in a strenuous generation. Hence the encyclopædic knowledge which enables it to be said of him that he has more science than many a scientific man, more literature than many men of letters, and more theology than many who are theologians and nothing more. He is B.A., M.A., B.Sc., and LL.B. of the London University, has received many honorary degrees, including that of D.D., from other sources, is a Fellow of the Geological Society, has written many books, some of which have run through several editions, and for nearly forty years has been pastor of one of the largest and most influential Nonconformist churches in the country. The educational institute of which he is the life and soul has sixty classes and fifteen hundred students, yet it represents but one side of the activities of the Westbourne Park church. Born at Sawley, near Derby, on the 16th of October, 1836, he at the age of nineteen entered the General Baptist College at Nottingham, leaving it to undertake the charge of his present church. Within fourteen years of the beginning of his pastorate he was elected President of the General Baptist Association. From 1876 to 1878 he was Secretary of the London Baptist Association, and President in 1879; and in 1888 he was chosen President of the Baptist Union.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Ever sincerely yours

W. K. Clifford



THE COVE OF CORK.

# SIR JAMES C. MATHEW.

THIS eminent judge is a member of the well-known Irish family to which Father Mathew, the great temperance orator, belonged. Born at Lehena House, Cork, on the 10th of July, 1830, he graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the bar in 1854, and joined the North-Eastern Circuit, soon taking high rank by virtue of his erudition and acumen. His elevation to the Bench in March, 1881, as a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, was notable from the fact that he was only a member of the Junior Bar, while it had the further interest of being the third instance of the nomination of a Roman Catholic to an English judgeship since Catholic emancipation. In addition to being knighted, he was created LL.D., *honoris causâ*, by the University of Dublin. As President of the Evicted Tenants' Commission (Ireland) in 1892, he came in for a good deal of hostile criticism; but it is to be remembered that the office which he courageously undertook was a singularly invidious one, and it would have been strange indeed had he succeeded in giving satisfaction to interests so sharply conflicting.



*Photo: G. Jerrard, Regent Street, W.*

Faithfully Yours

J. C. Matthews



*Photo: Poulton & Sons, Lee.*

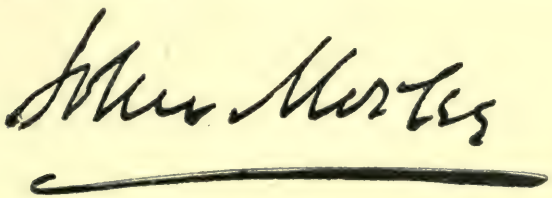
THE CHIEF SECRETARY'S LODGE, DUBLIN.

# MR. JOHN MORLEY.

THE senior Member for Newcastle-on-Tyne had made two reputations, as a man of letters and as a journalist, before he entered the House of Commons; and within three years of his taking his seat the doors of the Cabinet were opened to him. The year of his election for Newcastle-on-Tyne was also the year in which he presided over the celebrated Leeds Conference, the effect of which was to give to the Franchise Bill the first place in the programme of his party. It was in 1886 that he became Chief Secretary for Ireland; and when the Liberals came back to power in 1892, it was universally felt that no one in the party was so suitable as he for that onerous and responsible office. His works, marked by profound learning, singular penetration, vigorous grasp, and a style which, with all its severity, often rises into lofty eloquence, include studies of Burke, Walpole, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and the Encyclopædists, a valuable essay on "Compromise," and a Life of Cobden. From 1867 to 1882 he was editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, from 1880 to 1883 he edited the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and from 1883 to 1885 he conducted *Macmillan's Magazine*.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*





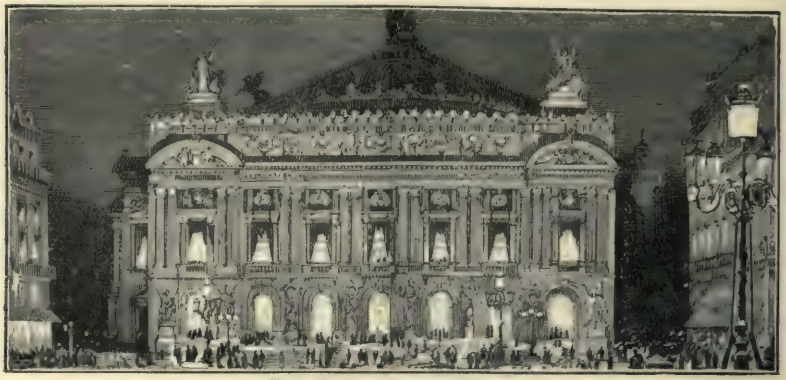
# MRS. DELAND.

It was "John Ward, Preacher," that brought this gifted lady to the knowledge and admiration of the reading public in England. The book was read with delight by those to whom theological and other problems form the main interest of fiction, and by those who judge the novel by purely literary standards, and hold that it ceases to be literature when it becomes a mere polemic; for the interest of the main situation was less doctrinal than simply human. Both John Ward and his wife were powerfully drawn; but the subordinate characters were an even greater proof of Mrs. Deland's artistic gift. Mr. Denner and the elderly ladies who divided his affections so nearly equally were veritable creations; and never were the heroism of feeble natures and the pathos of small lives more finely brought to light than in this part of the story. "Sidney," though marked by the same delicacy and finish as the earlier book, erred somewhat in the direction of over-subtlety; but in "The Story of a Child," full of delightful humour and tender feeling, Mrs. Deland was at her best. The same may be said of "Tommy Dove and Other Stories," in which once more we are made to see the significance of the insignificant. Mrs. Deland, whose latest work is entitled "Philip and his Wife," was born at Alleghany on the 23rd of February, 1857, was educated at Pelham Priory, New Rochelle, and at the Cooper Union, New York; and in 1878–79 taught industrial design in a Normal school in that city. Her marriage to Mr. Lorin F. Deland, of Boston, took place in 1880.



*Photo: H. G. Smith, Boston, U.S.A.*

Margaret Deland-



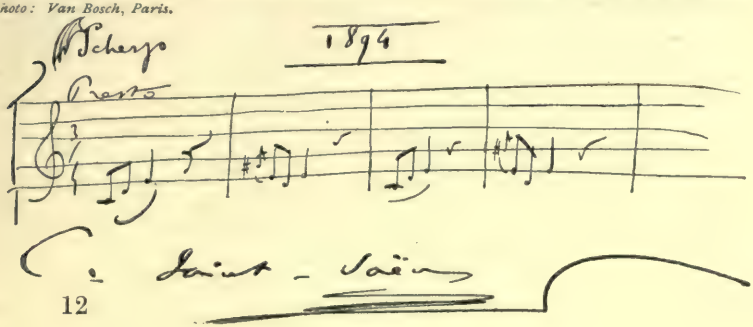
THE GRAND OPERA, PARIS.

## M. C.-C. SAINT-SAËNS.

CHARLES-CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS is a native of Paris, where he was born on the 9th of October, 1835. After studying under Stamaty and Maleden, he went to the Conservatoire, carrying off the second organ prize in 1849, and the first in 1851. When only seventeen he attracted the notice of the musical world by a symphony, performed by the Société de Ste. Cécile. In 1867 he won the prize of the International Exhibition with his cantata, *Les Noces de Prométhée.* Next essaying opera, he produced *La Princesse Jaune* at the Opéra Comique in 1872, and *Le Timbre d'Argent* at the Théâtre Lyrique in 1877; but in neither case did he achieve an unequivocal success. His sacred drama, *Samson et Delilah,* had, however, a great reception at Weimar, in 1877, and was much admired when given in his own land, and, later, in England. His *Henry VIII.,* produced at the Grand Opera in Paris in 1883, proved beyond question his capacity for opera, and the triumph he then achieved was repeated with *Ascanio* in 1890. In the earlier part of his career, M. Saint-Saëns was organist of the Madeleine, and was renowned for his brilliant improvisations.



*Photo: Van Bosch, Paris.*




C. Saint-Saëns

# MR. ARTHUR W. PINERO.

THE author of *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray* was only thirty-eight when he produced the most brilliant and powerful English play that had been written in this generation. He was born in London in 1855, and educated to be a solicitor, but gave up the law before he was nineteen, and the year 1874 saw him acting at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. In 1875 he joined the Lyceum Company, taking the part of Claudius throughout the tour in which Mr. Irving played Hamlet in the provinces. It was in 1877 that he made his first attempt at dramatic writing, with *Two Hundred a Year*. This was followed in succession by *The Rector* and *Low Water*, of which Mr. William Archer has said that the first was a melancholy, and the second an unspeakably comic, fiasco, but that both were better worth seeing than half the successes of the day. Mr. Pinero's first veritable achievement was with *The Magistrate*, in 1885. In the next year came two further successes, *The Schoolmaster* and *The Hobby Horse*. *Sweet Lavender*, produced in 1888, had, whatever its constructive faults, a tremendously long run, thanks, in great measure, to Mr. Edward Terry's humorous and pathetic presentation of the part of Dick Phenyl, the drunken but good-hearted barrister. To this year also belongs a play of much greater merit, *The Profligate*, produced by Mr. Hare at the Garrick, with Mr. Forbes-Robertson in the title-part. Then came *The Times*, in which Mr. Pinero not very successfully essayed a new vein. This was succeeded by *The Amazons*, a far more entertaining piece, and this by *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, in which Mr. Pinero excelled not only himself but all his rivals.

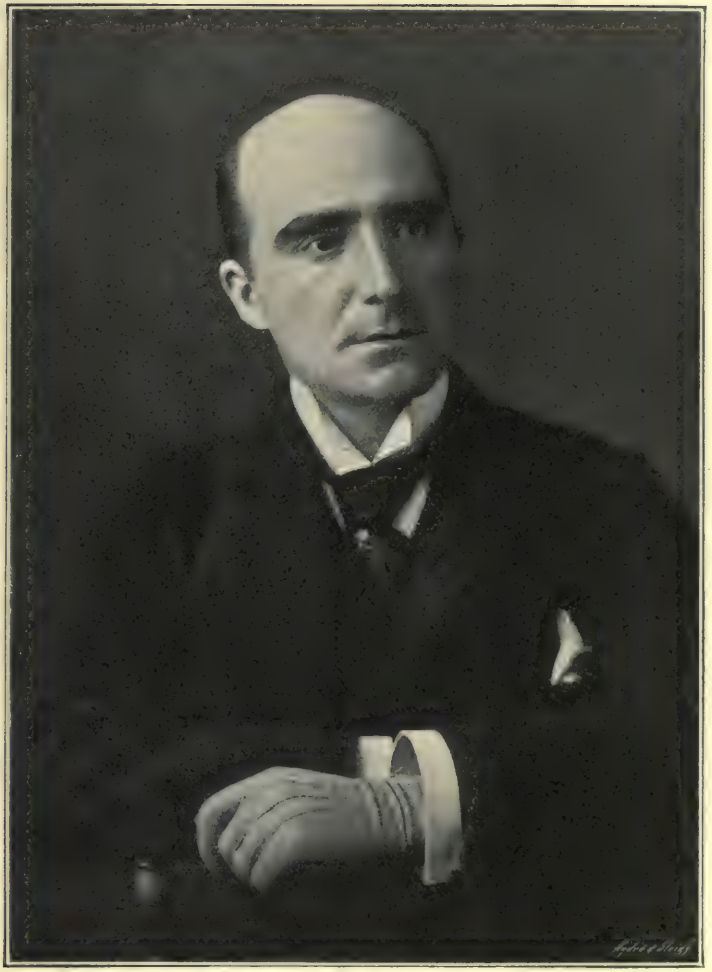


*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Arthur W. Pinero.



A Dock Scene.

# MR. JOHN BURNS, M.P.

The Member for Battersea, by force of character and intellect, and by the moderation which has come with responsibility, has lived down much of the antipathy which his earlier career provoked. Born in London in 1858, he has been in a cotton factory, served his time as an engineer, and has worked at his trade on the West Coast of Africa. In 1886 he was put upon his trial for seditious conspiracy, and was acquitted; in 1888 he suffered six weeks' imprisonment for his assertion of the right of free speech in Trafalgar Square. In 1889 he was elected by the voters of Battersea to the first London County Council, and when re-elected in 1892 he polled more votes than any other Progressive candidate. His membership of the House of Commons dates from 1892; when he stood for West Nottingham in 1885 he polled only 598 votes. He is still a convinced Socialist, and the leader of the New Unionists, but has of late years concerned himself, both in municipal and in Imperial politics, more with "practicals" than with "generals." So far, his greatest achievement has been the successful conduct of the London dock strike, in which he manifested, together with extraordinary generalship, an energy almost superhuman, and a perseverance that nothing could daunt.

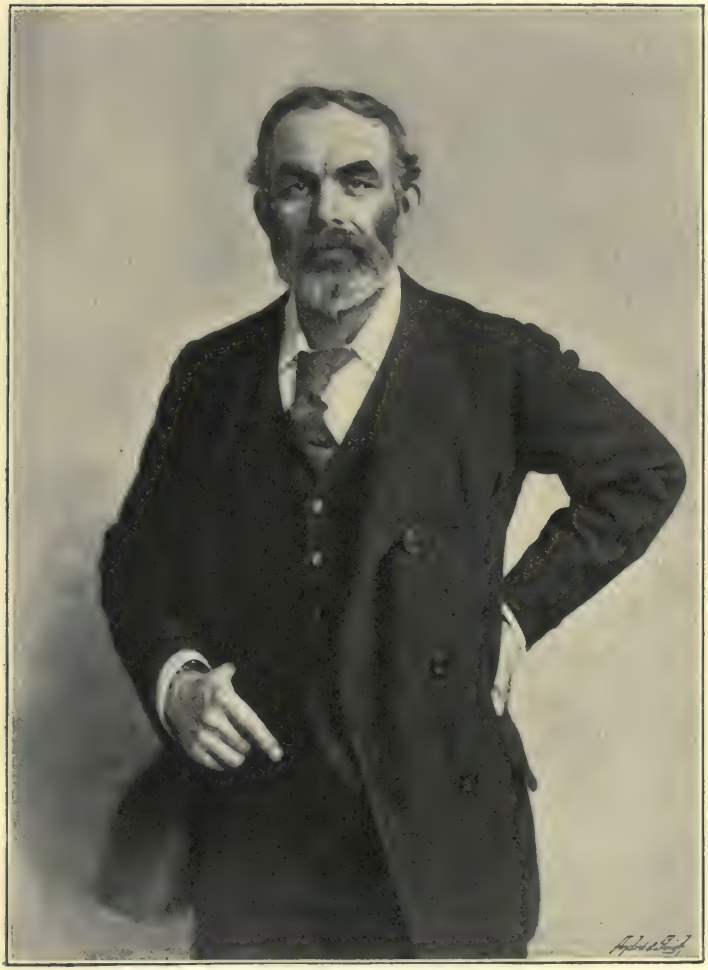


*Photo: C. F. Treble, Clapham Junction, S.W.*

Yours truly
John Burns

# MR. HAMO THORNYCROFT.

THIS distinguished Royal Academician is a sculptor by birth as well as by training, being the son of the late Thomas Thornycroft, designer of the Park Lane Fountain, and of Mary Thornycroft—happily still among us—who, again, is the daughter and pupil of John Francis. Mr. Thornycroft was born in London on the 9th of March, 1850, was educated at Macclesfield and at University College School, London, and then became a student at the Royal Academy, bearing off the silver medal in the Antique School in 1870. He made his first contribution to the Burlington House Exhibition in 1871, in the form of a bust of the late Professor Sharpey. A bronze statuette of Lord Mayo was his most notable production in 1874. In 1876 he was represented by "A Warrior Bearing a Wounded Youth from the Field of Battle," which had won the gold medal of the Council in the previous year. "Lot's Wife," a singularly impressive work, belongs to 1877, and "Stepping Stones," an early work, only now executed in bronze, to 1879. "Artemis" and "A Youth Putting a Stone" —both fine examples of the imaginative side of the sculptor's art—led to Mr. Thornycroft's election as an Associate of the Royal Academy in January, 1881. Among the more striking of his works since then are "Teucer," a nude statue of heroic size, which was bought for the nation out of the Chantrey Fund, and is now, in bronze, in the South Kensington Museum; the poetic "Sonata of Beethoven" (1883), "The Mower" (1884), the equestrian statue of Edward I. (1885), "Medea" (1888), and "The Mirror" (1890), his diploma work. Mention must also be made of the statues of the Earl of Beaconsfield, of General Gordon (Trafalgar Square), and of John Bright (Rochdale).

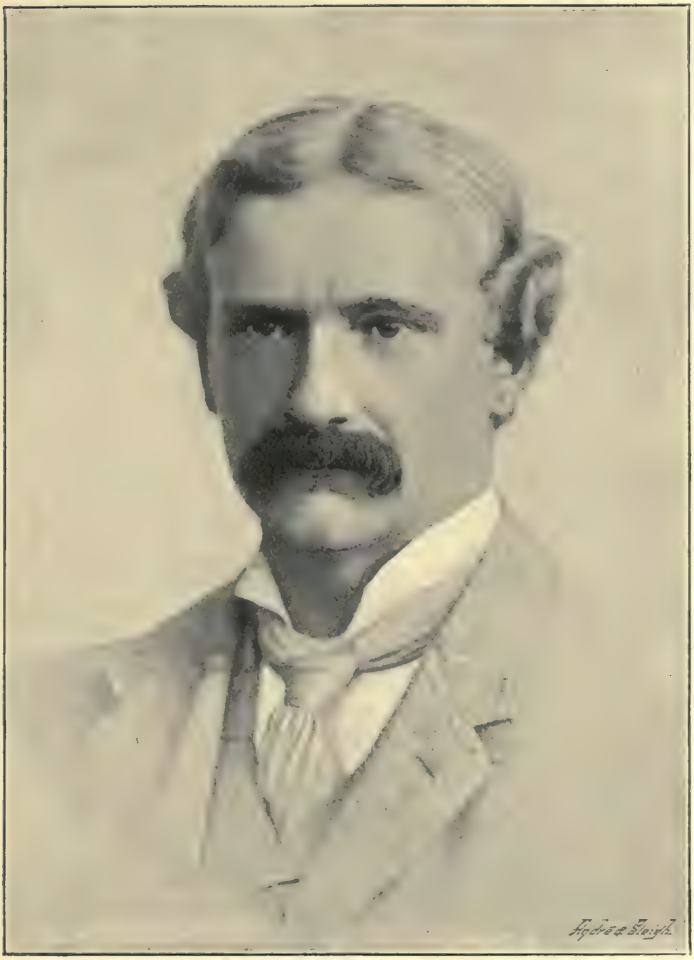


*Photo: E. Passingham, South Audley Street, W.*

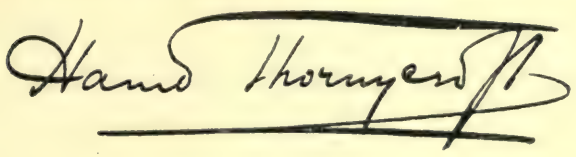




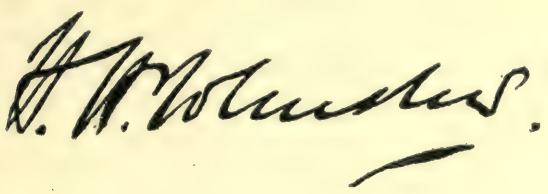
*Photo: Mr. Fred. Moir.* ON THE SHIRE RIVER, NYASSALAND.

# MR. H. H. JOHNSTON, C.B.

MR. HENRY HAMILTON JOHNSTON, who was born on the 12th of June, 1858, at Park Place, Kennington, and was educated at Stockwell Grammar School and at King's College, has considerable aptitude as an artist, and also as an author. A student at the Royal Academy, his pictures have frequently hung upon the walls of its galleries. But the impulse to travel was not to be denied, and in 1880 he traversed Tunis and Algeria, visited the Congo and other parts of West Africa in 1882–3, and conducted an expedition to Mount Kilimanjaro, in East Africa, in 1884. Three years later he surveyed a portion of the Niger Delta, afterwards going to Lake Nyassa and Tanganyika to bring about an understanding between the Arabs and the African Lakes Company. In 1885 he secured the appointment of Vice-Consul for the Cameroons and the Oil Rivers. Two years later he became Acting-Consul for the Bights of Benin and Beafra, and in 1888 was promoted to be Consul for Portuguese East Africa. He now holds the important office of British Commissioner and Consul-General for Central Africa.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*





THE MEMBERS' LOBBY, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

# LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

IT will be long before it becomes easy not to speak of the famous Liberal whip as Mr. Marjoribanks. His accession to the House of Lords, in consequence of the unexpected death of the first Lord Tweedmouth, while Lord Rosebery was in the very act of taking over the Government from Mr. Gladstone, was a serious addition to the new Premier's difficulties, so all but indispensable had Mr. Marjoribanks made himself during the eighteen months or so that he had been Patronage Secretary and Chief Whip. He joined the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal, and two months later added to this office that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. His Lordship is still a young man among Statesmen, having been born in 1849, eldest son of the first Lord Tweedmouth. His political career began in 1880, as Member for Berwickshire. He was appointed Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household in 1886, and was second Liberal Whip from that year until 1892, when he became first Whip. His accession to the Peerage has not led him to speak with whispering humbleness about the House of Lords, as Lord Rosebery recognised when he congratulated his colleague, half banteringly, upon his "breezy" language.



*Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.*

Faithfully Yrs

Tweedmouth

# MISS ELIZABETH ROBINS.

THE ablest of English-speaking exponents of Ibsen is an American by birth. Kentucky was her early home, and her first histrionic training was under the guidance of the late Edwin Booth. Having visited Norway, she commenced her interpretations of Ibsen with the part of Martha in *The Pillars of Society*, following it with that of the capricious heroine of *The Doll's House*. But it was not until her assumption of the *rôle* of Hedda Gabler in 1890 that she found a part in which she was able to do justice to her remarkable gifts. *Hedda Gabler* met with a yet more pronounced hostility than *The Doll's House*, but the critics were at one in their admiration of Miss Robins's acting. After this, she was tempted into the paths of melodrama. Fortunately, however, the lapse was not a long one, and presently, as a member of Miss Compton's company, she appeared in Mr. Henry James's play, *The American*. Here, again, a veritable triumph was achieved. The character is one of uncommon subtlety: in any but very strong hands the delicate shadowy Claire would have been little more than a weak-minded and somewhat impalpable girl, and her grace and charm would have been entirely lost. In 1893 Miss Robins delighted the play-going world with another of Ibsen's New Women. *The Master Builder* was enigmatical enough to satisfy the most devoted admirers of the great "problem" dramatist; but the excessive difficulty of the leading part proved to be but another opportunity for Miss Robins, and she was acclaimed on all hands as the ideal Hilda Wangel—the *rôle* in which our portrait represents her.



*Photo : H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent. W.*

Yours truly,
Elizabeth Robins



*Photo: A. Downie, St. Andrews, N.B.* ST. ANDREWS.

# PRINCIPAL DONALDSON, LL.D.

JAMES DONALDSON, one of the foremost educationists of the day, was born at Aberdeen on the 26th of April, 1831. After attending the Grammar School and University of his native city, he completed his studies at Berlin. In 1854 he was appointed Rector of the High School of Stirling. Two years later he became a Classical Master in the High School of Edinburgh, of which he was elected Rector in 1866. By his tact, his gentle and kindly disposition, and the thoroughness of his methods, he proved himself a worthy successor of a long line of illustrious preceptors. In 1881 he was called to fill the chair of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen, which he vacated in 1886, when he was made, on the death of Principal Tulloch, Principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard in St. Andrews University, becoming Principal of the University four years afterwards. In addition to numerous contributions to fugitive literature, Principal Donaldson has edited several scholarly Greek text-books, and has written an exhaustive critical "History of Christian Literature and Doctrine from the death of the Apostles to the Nicene Council."



*Photo: T. Rodger, St. Andrews, N.B.*

James Donaldson



*Photo: G. N. King, Avenue Road, Shepherd's Bush.*

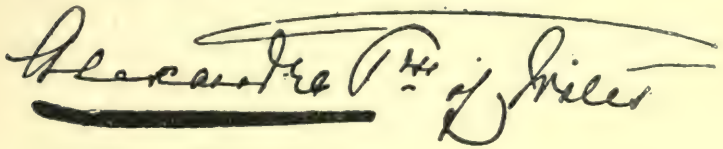
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

# H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE beautiful and gracious lady who is so deeply beloved throughout the empire is, as all the world knows, daughter of the King of Denmark, and sister to the King of Greece, and also to the Empress Marie of Russia, whom it was her melancholy office to console and support in the bereavement which Her Imperial Majesty suffered towards the end of 1894. "Come to us, love us, and make us your own," was Tennyson's greeting, more than thirty years ago, to the "Sea King's daughter from over the sea;" and how quickly and enduringly she did make us her own need not be said. Hard of belief as it may be, she was born on the 1st of December, 1844. It was on the 7th of March, 1863, that she arrived off Gravesend as the bride-elect of the Prince of Wales, the nuptials being celebrated at Windsor three days later. The death of her firstborn, the Duke of Clarence, in 1892, almost on the eve of his marriage, was a sore grief to Her Royal Highness. Her only other son, the Duke of York, married the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck in 1893, and in the following year the nation rejoiced with Her Royal Highness over the birth of a son to the royal pair.



*Photo: Lafayette, Dublin.*



# THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

DR. TEMPLE was born on the 20th of November, 1821, the son of a military officer, and was educated at Tiverton Grammar School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took a double first-class in 1842. Soon afterwards he was elected Fellow and mathematical tutor of his college, and in 1848 he became Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, Twickenham, resigning in 1855 to take an inspectorship of schools. In 1858 he succeeded Dr. Goulburn as head-master of Rugby, and was not long in approving himself one of the greatest schoolmasters of the century. His nomination to the Bishopric of Exeter in 1869 was bitterly opposed by a section of the clergy, on account of his association with the work known as "Essays and Reviews," to which he had contributed a paper on "The Education of the World;" and in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, where the election was confirmed, the protesting clergy, headed by Bishop Trower, were represented by counsel, whose objections the Vicar-General overruled. The appointment was abundantly justified by results; and long before he was called to London, in 1885, to take the place of Dr. Jackson, his lordship had won the confidence and affection of his own communion and the respect and esteem of all. The cause of Temperance is but one of many that are deeply indebted to Dr. Temple's powerful advocacy. His works include a remarkable volume of sermons preached in the chapel of Rugby School, and a treatise on "The Relations between Religion and Science," embodying the Bampton Lectures for 1884.



*Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.*

F. London.

# MR. J. M. BARRIE.

It has been Mr. Barrie's rather singular fortune to create a new taste in the reading public and to see others, who are undoubtedly his imitators, though in no unworthy sense of the word, coming forward to gratify it with a success hardly inferior to his own. The "Auld Licht Idylls," when they appeared in 1888, were hailed with delight as a faithful presentment of lowly Scottish life; and there need be no hesitation in saying that their author has since done no better work, with the single exception of "A Window in Thrums," which belongs to the same class, and has even more humour and pathos, together with a unity and a progressive effect which one has no right to expect from a collection of tales and sketches. It was at Kirriemuir, as all the world knows, that Mr. Barrie took the notes which he was enabled to turn to such excellent account: and here it was that, on the 9th of May, 1860, he was born, and that he and his father and mother still dwell. "The Little Minister" is, to a great extent, an attempt to delineate the same figures on a larger canvas; and if as a novel it leaves something to be desired, it contains much delightful matter. In *Walker, London* and *The Professor's Love Story* Mr. Barrie has produced two charming plays: but his genius is less dramatic than literary, and his admirers will be glad to learn that he is now engaged upon another novel. In 1894 he was married, at Kirriemuir, to Miss Mary Ansell, who had created one of the leading parts in *Walker, London.*

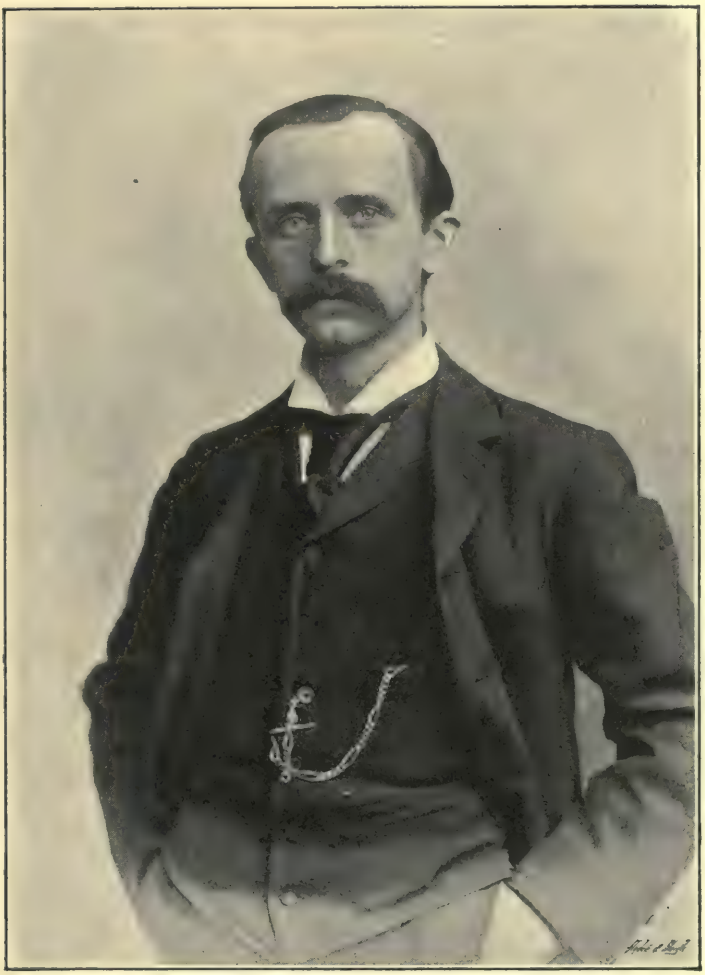


*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

With best regards
Yours truly
J. M. Barrie

# MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT.

THE greatest of living actresses is the daughter of a French lawyer and a Dutch Jewess, and was born at Paris in 1844. In 1858 she was entered as a pupil at the Conservatoire of her native city, and quickly gave proof of her genius. Her first appearance at the Théâtre Français, however, was by no means a success; and at the Gymnase her reception was so little encouraging that for a time she abandoned the stage. Her first real triumph was as the Queen of Spain in Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*, in 1869. The outbreak of the Franco-German War was a serious interruption of her career; but she turned her enforced leisure to good account by her ministrations as a nurse during the siege of Paris. In the year following the war she appeared at the Comédie Française with the greatest distinction in a number of French classical parts, until the rendering of the *rôle* of Dona Sol in *Hernani* stamped her as the first actress of her generation. Her visits to London date from 1879. The next year she severed her connection with the Comédie Française, preferring to pay a sum of £4,000 as costs and damages for the breach of engagement rather than submit any longer to restraints obnoxious to her temperament and unfavourable to the full display of her genius. Since then she has many times visited our shores, and has also toured in America and Australia. Madame Bernhardt, who for a short time after April, 1882, was the wife of M. Damala, a Greek gentleman, now deceased, is not only a great actress, but a sculptor of distinct excellence, and a painter of no mean skill.



*Photo: Nadar, Paris.*

Sarah Bernhardt



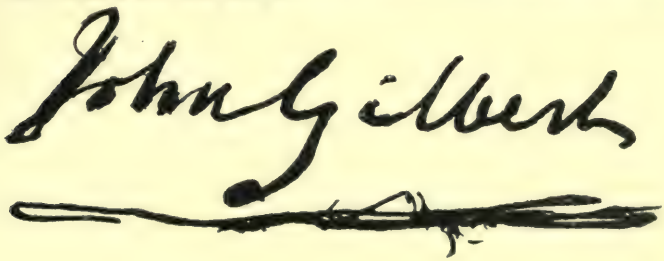
PORTION OF SIR JOHN GILBERT'S "ON THE ROAD TO THE HORSE FAIR."

# SIR JOHN GILBERT.

THE President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours was born in 1817, and began to exhibit in 1836. Since then he has shown a long list of pictures at the Academy and other exhibitions, besides what he has done in the way of book illustrations. From the first, his work had about it striking individuality, in addition to its imaginativeness and technical excellence, and he was not long in acquiring name and fame. The honours of his profession, however, came somewhat tardily. It was not till 1872 that he was elected A.R.A., having in the previous year been chosen to the presidency of the Society already mentioned, and knighted; in 1872 he rose to the dignity of R.A. He is also a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and enjoys other marks of distinction conferred by foreign institutions. In 1893 he announced his intention of distributing among the art galleries of the metropolis and the other great towns his collection of paintings—a display of public spirit which was acknowledged by the presentation to him of the freedom of the City of London. Sir John is essentially a painter of Old England, which he has depicted with immense spirit and humour.



*Photo: Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.*





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

# MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

THE Liberal Unionist leader in the House of Commons has been the mark of much hostile criticism, but his strongest opponents have long recognised in him one of the two or three readiest and most skilful debaters in the House. Born in London in 1836, he was educated at University College School, and presently entered the firm of wood-screw makers at Birmingham (Nettlefold and Chamberlain) which his father had joined in 1854. He retired from business in 1874 to devote himself to politics. But for some years before this he had taken a prominent, and ultimately the leading, part in the municipal life of Birmingham. At first a halting speaker, he gradually acquired the fluent and incisive oratory, together with the adroit management, which he has since displayed in a wider sphere. His membership of the House of Commons, as one of the elect of Birmingham, dates from 1876; he first took office, as President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet, in 1880. In September, 1887, he was appointed one of the British representatives on the Commission formed to deal with the fishery disputes between the United States and Canada.



*Photo: Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.*

Yours truly

J. Chamberlain



*Photo: Mr. H. M. Stanley.* ZANZIBAR.

# MR. H. M. STANLEY.

THE greatest of living explorers is a native of Denbigh, in Wales, where he was born in 1840, of humble parents bearing the name of Rowlands. In his sixteenth year he became a cabin-boy, and went to New Orleans. Here he was adopted by a Mr. Stanley, a merchant, whose name he assumed. His patron dying intestate, he was again thrown upon his own resources, and joined the Confederate Army, afterwards becoming an officer on a steamer in the Federal service. His first experience of the continent with which his name will always be associated was acquired as war correspondent of the *New York Herald* in Abyssinia, in 1867. It was in 1870 that he was sent by the same paper to seek out Dr. Livingstone, whom he found at Ujiji. In 1874 he started from Zanzibar on another expedition, in the course of which he circumnavigated Victoria Nyanza and Tanganyika, and explored the River Lualuba, or Livingstone, as he renamed it. Returning to Africa in 1879, he became the virtual founder of the Congo Free State. But his greatest exploit was the relief of Emin Pasha, which, attended as it was by many lamentable circumstances, will always remain a proof of his intrepidity and resource.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Yours faithfully,

Henry M. Stanley

# MR. JOHN HARE.

THE actor-manager of the Garrick, like the actor-manager of the Lyceum, had the painful experience of being hissed on the occasion of his first performance — at Liverpool, in 1865, when he was a little over twenty. His next appearance, six months later, as Landlord Short, in *Naval Engagements*, at the old Prince of Wales's, then under the joint management of Miss Marie Wilton and H. J. Byron, was more successful, and resulted in his remaining a member of the company for ten years. In 1875 he took the Court Theatre, and got together a brilliant company. His profits exceeded his most sanguine hopes, two of his productions—*New Men and Old Acres* and *Olivia*—bringing in between them more than £25,000. Then came his nine years' partnership with the Kendals at the St. James's, after which he joined Mrs. John Wood's company at the new Court. It was in 1889 that he opened the Garrick Theatre, built for him in the Charing Cross Road. In *The Profligate*, his first production, he contented himself with the subordinate part of Lord Dangars; in the second, *La Tosca*, with a self-suppression not characteristic of actor-managers, he was not seen at all. Then came *A Pair of Spectacles*, in which, as Benjamin Goldfinch, he gave one of those finished impersonations of old men in which he is without an equal. Revivals of *School*, of *Diplomacy*, and of *Caste* have followed, and, with *A Fool's Paradise*, *An Old Jew*, and *Slaves of the Ring*, have been the chief of the more recent pieces at the Garrick.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Yours Truly
John Hare

# MR. W. D. HOWELLS.

THE son of a journalist, born at Ohio in 1837, Mr. Howells served his time with his father as a printer, and then became a member of the staff of the *Ohio State Journal*. His literary ability was recognised by his appointment as United States Consul at Venice in 1861. The man of letters, however, was not sunk in the diplomatist, and after his return to America, in 1865, he published "Venetian Life" and "Italian Journeys." From 1871 to 1880 he was editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and later (1892) he for a short time edited the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. He has published two volumes of poems—one in conjunction with his friend J. J. Pratt; has written at least one play which has been acted in England as well as in America, and has produced an abundance of critical and biographical matter, including a volume on the poets of Italy. But it is as a novelist that he has won widest fame. In this kind, his work, large as it is in quantity, is notable for its polish and subtle charm. His stories are full of delicately-finished etchings, and it has been well said of them that they are "the strongest exponents of that union of national feeling and extra-national judgment which constitutes the representative quality of American genius." They include "A Foregone Conclusion" (1874), "The Lady of the Aroostook" (1879), "A Modern Instance" (1882), and "An Indian Summer" (1886). In 1894, following Mr. Edward Bellamy's lead, without exposing himself to the reproach of imitation, he wrote "A Traveller from Altruria."



*Photo: G. C. Cox, New York.*

W. D. Howells.

# MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING.

THE illustrious lady whose fame is so closely associated with "The Lost Chord" and "The Better Land" is one of the many great singers who hail from the western side of the Atlantic. She was born in the State of New York in 1850, and commenced her musical training under Abella. Then she came across the sea to sit at the feet of Marchesi and Pauline Viardot, completing her studies in London under Manuel Garcia. Her first appearance in London was at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts in 1873. She had already achieved a reputation in her own land, and had been preceded by enthusiastic reports of her gifts; but few of those who heard her at Covent Garden could have been fully prepared for the richness and depth of her wonderful contralto voice, or for the singular feeling which she threw into her songs. The spell which she cast over all who listened was not to be resisted, and she at once established herself as a universal favourite. Two years later she was married to Mr. John MacKinlay, and made up her mind to adopt the old country as her own. More than twenty years have elapsed since she made her *début* in London, but her popularity shows no signs of diminution, and her name may still be counted upon to attract crowds of delighted admirers. She has frequently sung in oratorio, but is never heard to more advantage than in some of those simple pathetic ballads which she renders with a naturalness and a charm only possible to the greatest artists.



*Photo: Walery, Limited, Regent Street, W*

Antonia Sterling



MANSFIELD COLLEGE, OXFORD.

# PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN.

THE most profound and philosophical of living Congregational divines was born at Leith Walk, Edinburgh, on the 4th of November, 1838, and educated at the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Berlin. In 1860 he undertook the pastorate of the Evangelical Union Church at Bathgate, in West Lothian, and soon came to be known as one of the most brilliant contributors to the *Contemporary Review*. In 1872 he settled at Aberdeen, where his Sunday evening lectures on "The Non-Christian Religions" and on "Studies in the Life of Christ" attracted immense congregations. He was elected Principal of Airedale College, Bradford, in 1878, receiving the honorary degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University in the same year. In 1886 he went to Oxford as first Principal of Mansfield College, which speedily became an important feature of the university city. Dr. Fairbairn has given memorable courses of lectures at Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and also at Yale and at Union Seminary in America, and has filled the chair of the Congregational Union. Among his many works are "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History" and "Christ in Modern Theology."



*Photo: Hills & Saunders, Oxford.*

Sincerely Yours
A. M. Fairbairn



THE QUADRANGLE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY

# OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

THE death of the Autocrat of the Breakfast-table in October, 1894, not long after he had sent his autograph and photograph for reproduction in these pages, was the occasion of a remarkable outburst of appreciation and affection. Dr. Holmes's place among the men of letters of his generation had in it something quite unique. By his multitudes of readers he was not only admired as a writer, delightful by reason of his sparkling wit, his genial humour, his fine feeling, his charm of style, but was beloved as a personal friend. He would have been famous as a poet if he had not been the most delightful *causeur* of his age; and had he never written a line of his graceful verse, or of the charming talk which enshrines so much gay and tender wisdom, he would have risen to eminence as a teacher of medicine. Born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 29th of August, 1809, he was eighty-five when Death's gentle summons came to him; but he was still young in all but years, and of him above all his contemporaries was it true that his old age was "serene and bright, And lovely as a Lapland night." For many years he was Professor of Anatomy at Harvard.

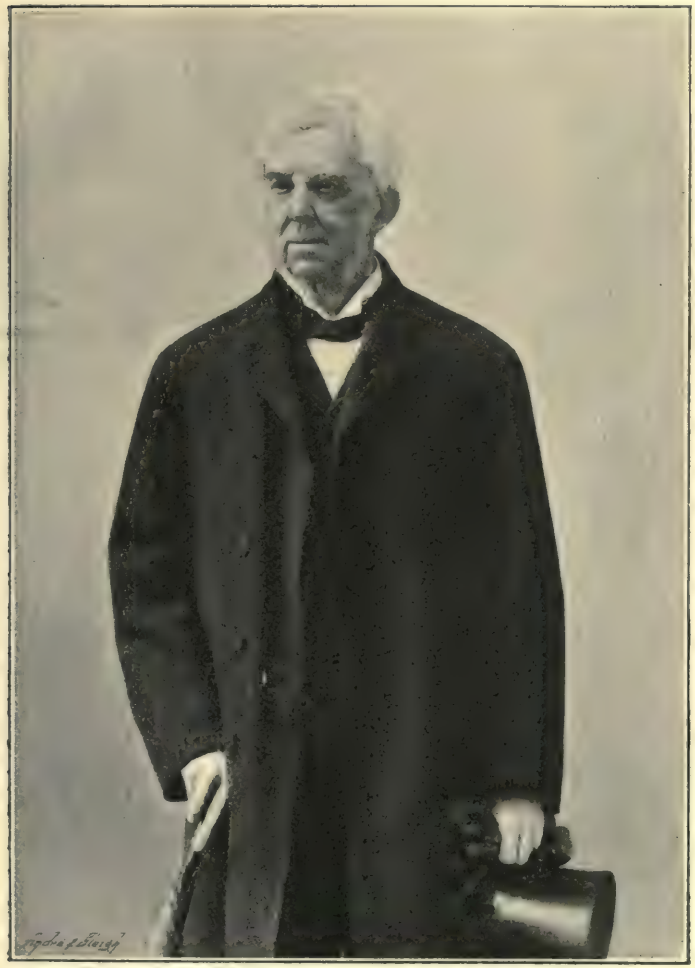


*Photo: W. Notman, Boston, U.S.A.*

Oliver Wendell Holmes

Boston, July 6th 1894



MUNICH.

# THE KING OF WÜRTTEMBERG.

KING WILLIAM II. OF WÜRTTEMBERG was born on the 25th of February, 1848, son of the late Prince Frederick (cousin of the late King, Charles I.) and of the Princess Katherine, who was the sister of King Charles. He ascended the throne so recently as the 6th of October, 1891, and thus far his reign has been marked by no very striking event. His Majesty has been twice married—firstly, in 1877, to Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont, who died on the 30th of April, 1882; secondly, in 1886, to Princess Charlotte of Schaumberg-Lippe. The only issue of either marriage has been a daughter, the Princess Pauline, child of the Princess Marie, born on the 19th of December, 1877; and the heir-presumptive to the throne is Duke William of Württemberg, formerly a General in the Austrian service. It may be added that the connection between Austria and Württemberg was formerly much closer than it is now. In the conflict between Austria and Prussia for the German supremacy, his Majesty's immediate predecessor took the side of the South, and had to pay a war indemnity of eight million florins and to form an alliance with the victorious Power. Now, of course, Württemberg is an integral part of the German Empire.



*Photo: Johannes Jaeger, Stuttgart.*

Wilhelm
König von Württemberg

# THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

THE junior Member for Longford, like the late Sir John Thompson, is of Irish parentage, though born in Canada—at Adelaide, Ontario, on the 13th of October, 1833. Graduating at Toronto in 1858, he practised at the Bar, becoming a Queen's Counsel in 1864, and quickly acquiring fame as an orator and a profound lawyer. In 1867 he was returned to the Legislature of Ontario, and also to the Dominion Parliament. In 1871 he became Premier of Ontario, but had to resign in the following year on account of the passing of the Dual Representation Act. In 1873 he entered the Canadian Cabinet as Minister of Justice and Attorney-General. The Chancellorship of Ontario, the Chief Justiceship of the Dominion, and the honour of knighthood have been in turn declined by him; but his crowning act of abnegation was his resignation of the leadership of the Opposition because of his disapproval of the policy of a commercial union with the States, as being, in his opinion, likely to tend to a loosening of the ties between Canada and the Mother Country. Mr. Blake was elected to the Imperial House of Commons as Nationalist Member for Longford in 1892.



A BIT OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.



*Photo: Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.*

Yours faithfully
Edward Blake



THE WYE AT CHEPSTOW, WITH THE CASTLE.

# MRS. ORMISTON CHANT.

MRS. CHANT'S spirited and triumphant music-hall crusade brought her a kind of publicity which, no doubt, she would have been glad enough to avoid, if her sense of duty had not compelled her to sacrifice her personal feelings to one of the public causes which she has at heart. But for years before this she had been a familiar and honoured figure in political, philanthropic, and religious circles, and had often officiated with marked acceptance in pulpits of various denominations. She was born at Chepstow on the 9th of October, 1848, her father being the Mr. Dibbin who designed the tubular bridge that carries the railway over the Wye. Beginning her independent career as a teacher in a school for young ladies, she took to nursing; and it was while a Sister at the London Hospital that she met her future husband, whom she would have followed into the medical profession had the transition been no more difficult then than it is now. She began her public life as an advocate of women suffrage, and before long came to be equally interested in the promotion of temperance and of social purity.



*Photo: Notman Photo. Co., Boston, U.S.A.*

With kind wishes
Yours sincerely
L. Ormiston Chant

# M. ÉMILE WAUTERS.

THE distinguished Belgian artist was born at Brussels in 1846. At an early age he devoted himself to an artistic career, and was but a youth when his works began to adorn the galleries of his native land. Almost from the first, his bent was towards historical subjects, and in 1872 he exhibited his "Mary of Burgundy before the Magistrates of Ghent," a piece which compelled admiration alike by its fine conception and its splendid technique. In 1878 he was commissioned to decorate the "Lions' Staircase" at the Brussels Hôtel de Ville, and in 1881 he painted the memorable panorama, entitled "Cairo and the Banks of the Nile." Since then he has executed a large number of imposing works, among them "John IV. and the Tradesmen of Brussels" (1878) and "A View of Cairo" (1883). In the International Exhibition of 1878 he was awarded a medal of honour, in the following year he obtained a similar distinction at Munich, and in 1883 the International Exhibition at Berlin conferred upon him its grand medal. Honoured in his own country, M. Wauters has received many marks of appreciation from other nations, besides those we have mentioned, and is a member of several Academies.



HÔTEL DE VILLE BRUSSELS.



*Photo : J. Ganz, Brussels.*

Emile Wauters

# PROFESSOR E. RAY LANKESTER.

THIS eminent zoologist, who was born in London in 1847, is son of the late Dr. Edwin Lankester, physician and scientific writer, and afterwards Coroner for Middlesex. He was educated at St. Paul's School when that institution had its home in St. Paul's Churchyard. Thence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1872 was elected Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, becoming, two years later, Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in University College, London. In 1882 he was appointed to the Chair of Natural History in Edinburgh University, but resigned the post before entering upon its duties, and was re-elected to his University College Professorship; and in 1889 he became Linacre Professor at Oxford. His bent towards zoology showed itself while he was but a boy, his first paper being published while he was a student at St. Paul's School. His numerous works include volumes on "Degeneration: a Chapter on Darwinism," and "Comparative Longevity;" he has edited Haeckel's "History of Creation" and Gegenbauer's "Comparative Anatomy;" he has long been principal editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science;* and he is virtually the founder of the Biological Laboratory at Plymouth.



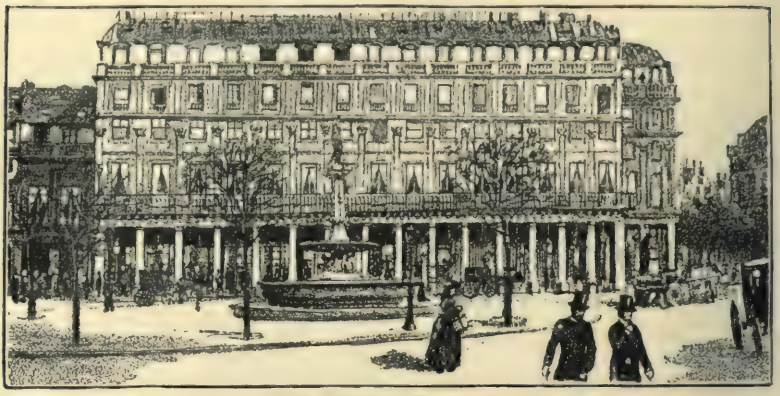
GATEWAY OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.



*Photo: The Cameron Studio, Mortimer Street, W*

Faithfully yours

E. Ray Lankester



THE THEÂTRE FRANÇAIS.

# M. JULES CLARETIE.

THE manager of the Comédie Française, who was born at Limoges in 1840, is a man of many aptitudes. He has been in turn journalist, novelist, historian, dramatist, and theatrical manager, and has won distinction in each capacity. On leaving the Lycée Bonaparte in Paris, he became a contributor to several of the leading papers of the French capital, and was not long in gaining a place in the front rank of Parisian journalists. During the war of 1870 his communications to the *Rappel* and the *Opinion Nationale* attracted much attention. Among his novels, one of the most notable is "Madeleine Bertin," which appeared in 1868. His historical work is best represented by his "Histoire de la Révolution de 1870-71," of which a new and enlarged edition was soon called for. It was the success of his dramatic efforts, no doubt, that led to his appointment to the managership of the National Theatre in 1885, in succession to M. Perrin. In this responsible office, of which the difficulties can be but faintly realised by those not behind the scenes, he has displayed exemplary tact and judgment, and his name will long be honourably associated with one of the most illustrious and characteristic of French institutions.



*Photo : Benque et Cie., Paris.*

Règle de vie : Faire toujours ce que
la ne peut pas faire !

Jules Claretie

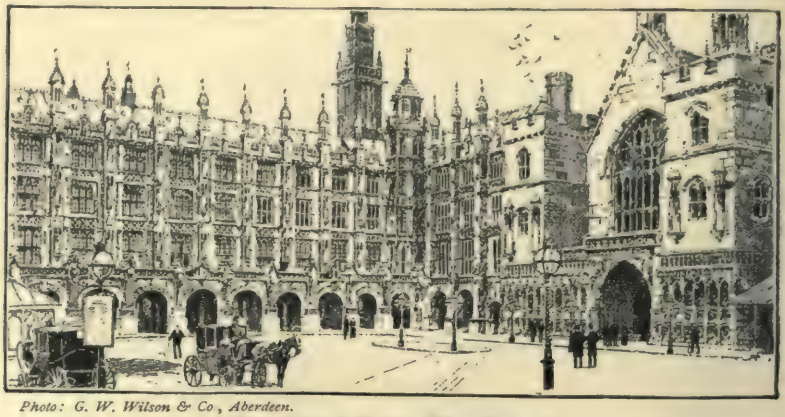


*Photo: G. W. Wilson & Co., Aberdeen.*

NEW PALACE YARD, WESTMINSTER.

# MR. J. W. MELLOR, Q.C.

THE Chairman of Committee of the House of Commons was unfortunate in the circumstances of his accession to his present responsible and difficult office. In succeeding Mr. Courtney, he had to follow the strongest and ablest Chairman the House had had within living memory; and too little allowance was also made for the fact that he was called upon to preside over the debates when they were more embittered than they had been for a generation. Mr. Mellor is the eldest son of an eminent judge, the Right. Hon. Sir J. Mellor, and was born in 1835, and educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1860, took silk in 1875, was elected a Bencher in 1877, and became Recorder of Grantham. It was in 1880 that he took his seat in the House, as Member for Grantham. In the first Home Rule Government, that of 1886, he filled the post of Judge-Advocate-General, being nominated for the Chairmanship by Mr. Gladstone in 1893, in pursuance of the precedent that this office should be held by a member of the party in power.



*Photo: C. Vandyk, Queen's Gate, S.W.*

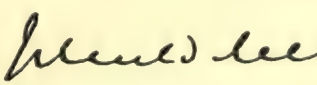




*Photo: T. Valentine & Sons, Dundee.* CROSTHWAITE CHURCH.

# MRS. LYNN LINTON.

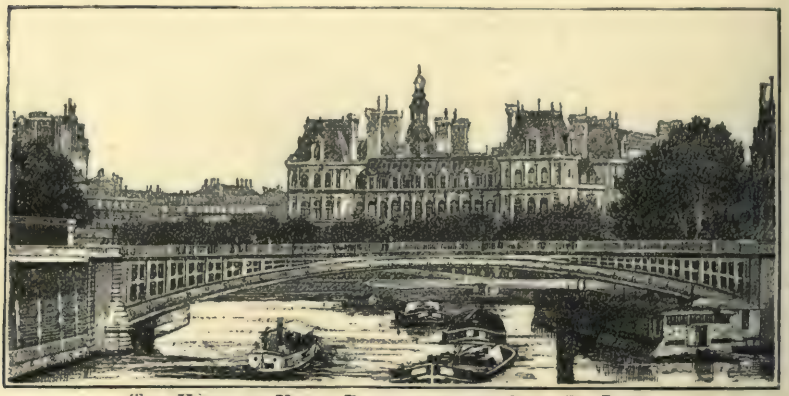
FOREMOST among the antipathies which furnish scope and material for Mrs. Lynn Linton's lively sarcasm is her unconquerable aversion to the New Woman and all her works. This much-abused personage has had to endure a great deal of ridicule from critics of the coarser sex, but never can she have felt so inclined to laugh at herself as when exposed to the pungent mockery of the author of "The Girl of the Period." Mrs. Lynn Linton was born at Keswick in 1822, daughter of the Rev. J. Lynn, Vicar of Crosthwaite, and her first book, "Azeth the Egyptian," was published in 1846. It was followed two years later by another antique story, "Amymone, a Romance of the Days of Pericles." Then, in 1851, came "Realities," the first of a long series of brilliant tales of modern life, which includes "The True History of Joshua Davidson, Christian and Communist" (1872), and "Pastor Carew, Millionaire and Miser" (1886). A constant succession of clever articles and essays has flowed from Mrs. Lynn Linton's facile pen, and she was one of the ablest contributors to the *Saturday Review* in its best days. Her marriage to Mr. W. J. Linton, the engraver and author, was celebrated in 1858.



*Photo: Bond Street Photo. Co., New Bond Street, W.*

Faithfully yours

E. Lynn Linton.



THE HÔTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, WITH THE PONT ST. LOUIS.

# M. YVES GUYOT.

M. YVES GUYOT is entitled to the respect of all men as a singularly courageous and consistent publicist, and as one who has suffered defeat and injury because of his steadfast refusal to make any terms with the prevailing tendencies of the age. Not merely a Free Trader and an advocate of Direct Taxation in a land where such ideas find little favour, he is as pronounced an Individualist as Mr. Herbert Spencer, of whom, indeed, he is a disciple. The result of his adherence to these unpopular principles is that he has lost his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and also on the Paris Municipal Council. He was born at Dinan on the 6th of September, 1843, and, like many other French politicians, began his political career as a journalist. His attacks in *La Lanterne* on the Prefecture of Police led to his condemnation to six months' imprisonment in 1876, but the upshot of the campaign was the retirement of the Prefect and of the Minister of the Interior. In 1887 he held the portfolio of Public Works in the Tirard Cabinet. It is characteristic of the man that when violently assaulted by Anarchists at a meeting in 1883, he refused to prosecute his brutal assailants.



*Photo: A. Liebert, Paris.*

Yours Sincerely

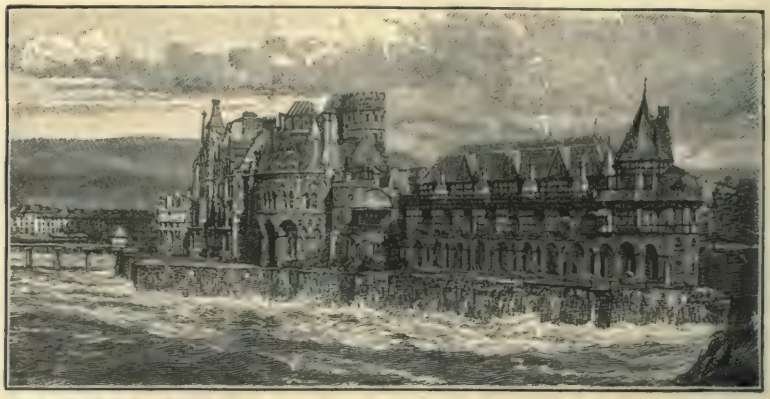


*Photo: Frith & Co., Reigate.*

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE FOR CENTRAL WALES, ABERYSTWITH.

# MR. LEWIS MORRIS.

THE author of "The Epic of Hades" has many associations with the Principality. Great-grandson of the famous Welsh antiquary and poet, his namesake, he was born in Carmarthen in 1834, and educated at Cowbridge and Sherborne Schools, and at Jesus College, Oxford, where in 1855 he took first-class in classics and was Chancellor's Prizeman, and in 1877 was appointed an honorary fellow. He has taken a leading part in the movement for the promotion of higher education in Wales, and is a member of the governing bodies of several Welsh colleges, including the one of which a view appears above these lines. The volumes of his poems that were first published—"Songs of Two Worlds, by a New Writer"—at once brought him into vogue as a poet; and the success he thus achieved was more than maintained by "The Epic of Hades." "A Vision of Saints" is but one of several of his more recent works. In 1888 he received a silver medal from the Queen in recognition of his Jubilee Ode; and in 1890 a collected edition of his works was published.

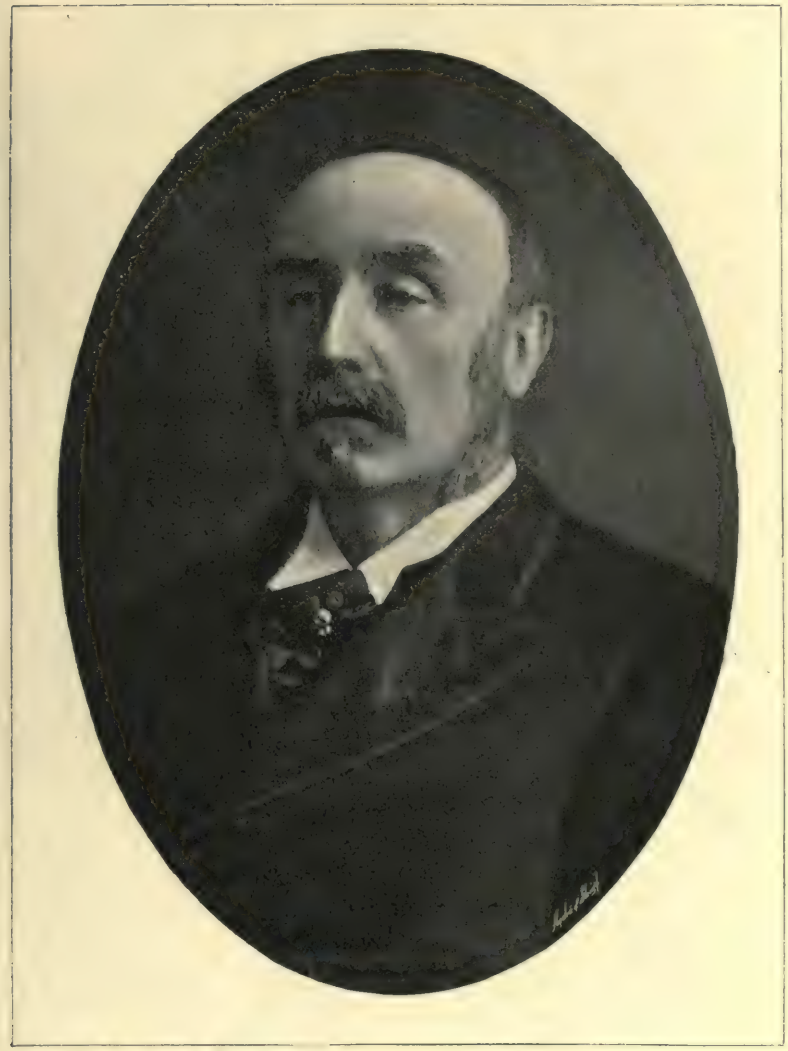


*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W*

Faithfully yours

Lewis Morris

# MR. SYDNEY GRUNDY.

Born at Manchester in 1848, the most prolific of English playwrights was called to the Bar in 1869, and for six years practised in his native city, at the same time trying his wings as a dramatic critic and leader writer. His first effort as a writer for the stage was a comedietta, entitled *A Little Change*, produced at the Haymarket on the 13th of July, 1872, the occasion being J. B. Buckstone's benefit. In 1876 he came to London to devote himself to the profession of a dramatic author, with what results all the world knows. A mere enumeration of his plays would occupy all the space at our disposal here, so numerous have they been. His greatest successes have been in pieces adapted from the French, notably *A Pair of Spectacles*, of which the model was *Les Petites Oiseaux*, and *A Village Priest*, suggested by *Le Secret de la Terreuse*. "Adaptation" is a term which may mean very different things; and in Mr. Grundy's case it does not signify simply a change of names and scenes, but a heightening of tone, a transfusion of sentiment, and a development of character, amounting often to reconstruction. Thus, in the ever-delightful *Pair of Spectacles*, we have, in place of the mere laughter-provoking piece of Labiche, a work in which there are notes of true pathos and high seriousness, as well as of delicate comedy. Of Mr. Grundy's more recent productions, the most successful have been *Sowing the Wind* and *The New Woman*. In *Slaves of the Ring* he offered to the public a play without an end; but his courage met with scant reward, and the experiment is not likely to be repeated.



*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

Faithfully yours,
Sydney Grundy.

# MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

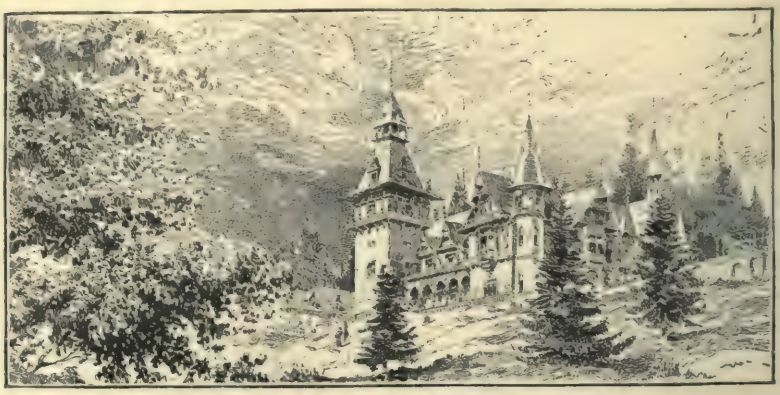
THE Secretary for War is not of those who thrust themselves forward, and though he holds one of the more important offices in the Cabinet, he has not even yet, in the opinion of many competent judges, risen to the height of his capacity. A not very frequent speaker in the House, he has often, when he does intervene in debate, surprised and delighted both friends and foes by his readiness and felicity; and he is the author of the *mot* "Ulsteria," which has been admired and relished by many who are opposed to Home Rule as well as by his own party. Son of the late Sir James Campbell, he was born in 1836, and in 1872 assumed his second surname under the will of a maternal uncle. He was educated at Glasgow University and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and first took office in 1871, as Financial Secretary to the War Office, returning to this post in 1880, and holding it for about two years, when he became Secretary to the Admiralty. In 1884 he succeeded Sir George Trevelyan as Chief Secretary for Ireland. In the first Home Rule Government (1886) he was promoted to the War Secretaryship an office to which he was reappointed in 1892.





*Photo: Van Bosch, Paris.*

Yours very truly,
H. Campbell-Bannerman



THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA'S SUMMER RESIDENCE.

# THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ROUMANIA, the "Carmen Sylva" of literature, was born at Neuwied, Germany, on the 29th of December, 1843, daughter of the late Prince Hermann of Wied, by his marriage with the Princess Maria of Nassau. In 1869 she married Prince Charles of Roumania, and on the 22nd of May, 1881, the Principality having been elevated to a Kingdom, she was crowned Queen, amid the rejoicings of a populace whose hearts she had long won by her charms and graces, and by her sympathy with their national aspirations. During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, in which her husband and his soldiers bore so brave a part, she was indefatigable in her attentions to the wounded, and a touching account has been given to the world of her personal ministrations in the hospitals. Her Majesty has had but one child, a daughter, whose death, from diphtheria, in 1874, at the age of four, moved her gifted mother to write some of her most pathetic poems. Besides a good deal of verse, she has written a number of stories, and has translated many Roumanian songs into German.



*Photo: A. Manders (late Edge), Llandudno.*

Elisavetta



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA

# THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, and grandson of a Prime Minister, was born on the 3rd of August, 1847, and educated at St. Andrews, and at University College, Oxford. Succeeding to the title in 1870, on the death of his brother, he took his seat in the House of Lords as a Conservative; but, disapproving of Lord Beaconsfield's foreign policy, he presently enrolled himself under the standard of Mr. Gladstone, for whom he had come to cherish a profound veneration. From 1881 to 1885 he was High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. In 1886 he went to Ireland in the capacity of Lord Lieutenant, and, as herald of the Home Rule policy, was the object of enthusiastic expressions of favour from the populace. He became Governor-General of Canada in 1893. His lordship is hardly less eminent as a philanthropist than as an administrator. He was a member of the House of Lords Committee on Intemperance, and contributed a thousand pounds to General Booth's "Darkest England" scheme.



*Photo: W. Notman & Son, Montreal.*

Yours very truly

Aberdeen



BRANTWOOD

# MR. RUSKIN.

THE greatest of a great generation of prose-writers, who has taken not merely art, but nature, ethics, literature, history and economics for his province, was born in Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, in February, 1819, the only son of a wine merchant in Billiter Street. In 1821 the family removed to Herne Hill, where he passed a childhood of solitude, chiefly under his mother's care. In 1836 he matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1839 gained the Newdigate Prize with a poem on the theme "Salsette and Elephanta." The first volume of his first great work, "Modern Painters," primarily undertaken as a defence of Turner, was published in 1843; the fifth and last appeared in 1860. "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" belongs to 1849; the first volume of "The Stones of Venice" saw the light in 1851, the second and third in 1853 and 1854. Of Mr. Ruskin's writings subsequent to 1860, the majority are concerned with the social problems of the age, which are dealt with in a spirit of strong antagonism to the dicta of the orthodox economists. Of late years he has for the most part resided at Brantwood, on Coniston Lake.

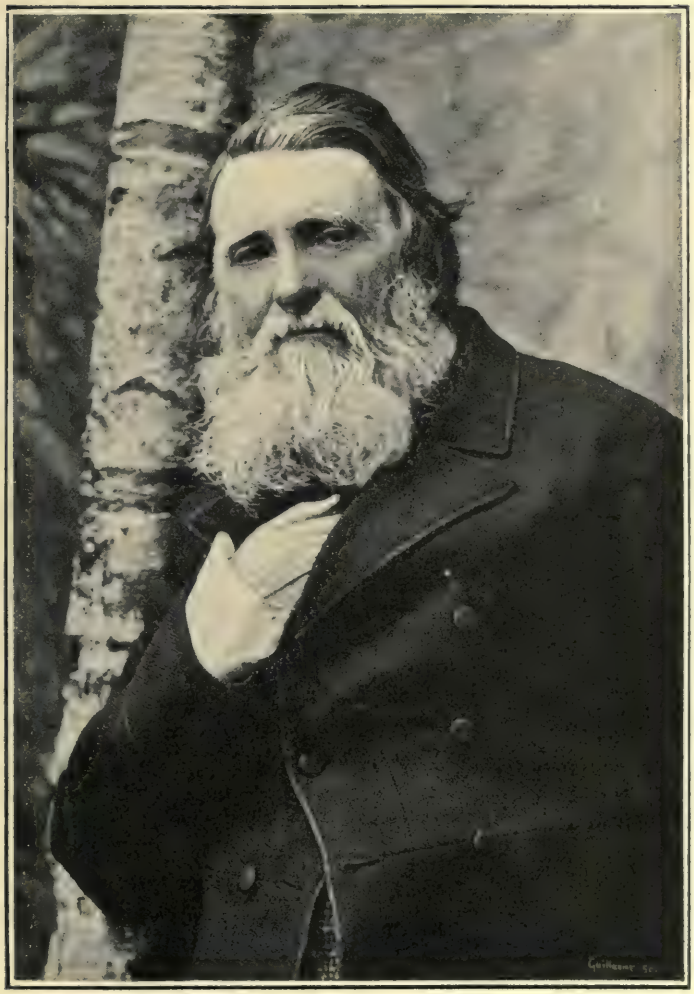
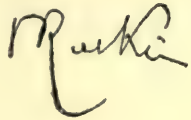


*Photo: Barraud, Oxford Street, W.*





# MR. CHAUNCEY DEPEW.

THIS distinguished orator, lawyer, and railway manager was born at Peekskill, New York, on the 23rd of April, 1834, and, having graduated at Yale in 1856, gave himself to the study of the law, and was admitted to the Bar. Elected to the New York Assembly in 1861, he two years later became Secretary of State for New York. In 1866, having been one of the Tax Commissioners for New York City and, for a short time, Minister to Japan, he entered upon the railway career in which he has been so signally successful, becoming attorney for the New York and Harlem Raised Railway Company, and two years later being appointed general counsel. In 1882 he was promoted to the second Vice-Presidency of the Company, and in 1885 to the Presidency, becoming President also of another Company—the West Shore Raised Railway. He stood for the Lieutenant-Governorship of New York State in 1872 as the candidate of the Liberal Republican party, but was not successful; and in 1877 was a candidate for the United States Senate, but ultimately withdrew in favour of another. Mr. Depew is recognised as one of the finest orators in the States, and his vivacious and polished after-dinner speaking is not less admired than the lofty eloquence of his graver moods. A volume of his speeches was published in 1890, and has had a large sale, not confined to one side of the Atlantic. In 1887 he received the degree of LL.D. from his *alma mater*, which does well to be proud of him as one of the most variously-gifted of her sons.



*Photo: Sarony, New York.*

Chauncey M. Depew.



*By Permission of the Council of the Art Union of London.)*

THE LAST OF MR. FRITH'S "ROAD TO RUIN" SERIES

## MR. W. P. FRITH.

MR. FRITH is a native of Yorkshire, having been born at Studley, near Ripon, in 1819. At the age of sixteen he entered Sass's Academy, and five years later exhibited "Othello and Desdemona" at the British Institution, and "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia" at the Royal Academy. These were followed by pictures of various dramatic incidents in English and French literature, all of them handled with noticeable vigour. But the first work of his to bring him fame was "Coming of Age in the Olden Time." The success he achieved with this piece was, however, excelled by his realistic pictures of characteristic English scenes—the familiar "Ramsgate Sands" (1854), "The Derby Day" (1858), now in the National Gallery, and "The Railway Station" (1862). He became A.R.A. so long ago as 1846, and R.A. six years later; in 1890 he had himself transferred to the retired list.



*Photo : Window & Grove, Baker Street, W.*

Yours sincerely

W. Firth

# PROFESSOR DEWAR.

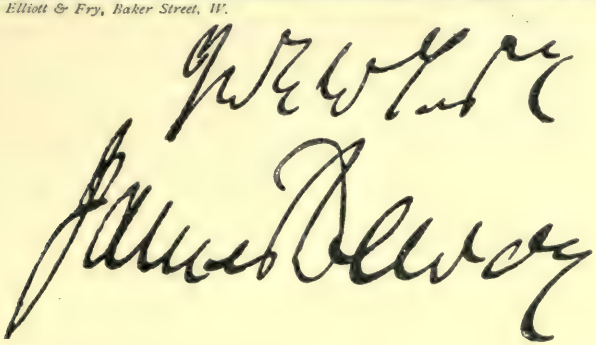
THIS eminent chemist, who had so narrow an escape from drowning owing to a singular accident at Leith in 1894, was born at Kincardine-on-Forth in 1842, and educated at Dollar Academy and at Edinburgh University, where he studied chemistry under, and was assistant to, Dr. (now Lord) Playfair. His studies were continued at Ghent, and presently he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the Dick Veterinary College, Examiner in the Universities of Edinburgh and London, and Chemist to the Highland Agricultural Society. Afterwards he became Jacksonian Professor of Natural Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge, and Fullerian Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution. The Professor has written many papers on subjects relating to chemistry and physics and has greatly distinguished himself by his lucid and brilliant lectures to children and others. He is also a member of the Government Committee on Explosives, and one of the greatest authorities on smokeless powders.




THE ROYAL INSTITUTION



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*



# SIGNORINA SOFIA RAVOGLI.

This admirable artist was born at Rome in 1865, and is by a year the elder of the two sisters. At an early age they commenced to study under Abbadia, and it was not long before they appeared in Bellini's *Norma* at the Theatre Royal, Malta. In this and in others of the traditional Italian operas they appeared in most of the important towns of their native land, until their vocal and dramatic gifts had made them famous. In their early youth, too, they frequently performed as mandolinists, not only in Italy, but in other lands as well. They first sang in *Orfeo* at La Scala, Milan, in 1888, and Gluck's work at once sprang into new life. The next year they appeared in the same parts in Rome, and made an even greater sensation. They were first heard in London in 1890, as members of Signor Lago's company, and did not fail of an enthusiastic welcome. The elder sister was specially admired as Aïda and Leonora, the younger as Amneris and Azucenza, and still more as Urbano in *Les Huguenots*. Both have appeared in Wagnerian *rôles* —Sofia as Venus in *Tannhäuser*, and Giulia as Ortrud in *Lohengrin*. In German opera the latter, by virtue of her extraordinary dramatic gifts, is the more distinguished; and, though we do not forget the former's charming appearance as Michaela in *Carmen*, it is undoubtedly the fact that her talent scarcely ever finds itself so well suited as when she is assuming a part in one of the operas of her own land.



*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

Sofia Ravogli



WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

# THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

DR. PEROWNE belongs to one of those Huguenot families to which English thought owes such considerable obligations. Born on the 13th of March, 1824, at Burdwan, Bengal, he was educated at Norwich Grammar School and at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where his career was one of marked distinction. He has been Select Preacher at his University, as well as at Oxford, and has also been Hulsean Professor and Lady Margaret's Preacher. From 1862 to 1872 he was Vice-Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter; from 1869 to 1878 he held a canonry at Llandaff; in the latter year he was appointed to the Deanery of Peterborough, and there he remained until, in 1890, he was nominated to succeed Dr. Philpott in the Episcopal Chair of Worcester. A member of the Old Testament Revision Committee and of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts, Dr. Perowne is eminent among prelates not only for his extensive learning and his sympathy with evangelical doctrine, but also for his friendly relations with the Nonconformist ministry.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Yours faithfully

J. L. S. Worcester



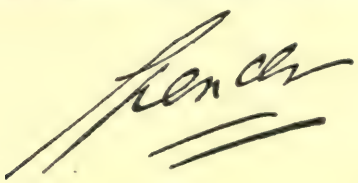
THE ADMIRALTY.

# EARL SPENCER, K.G.

BORN on the 27th of October, 1835, the fifth Earl Spencer was educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. For a few months in 1857 he sat in the House of Commons but his father's death in that year called him to the Upper House. His first important appointment was to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, which he held from 1869 till 1874. In 1880 he became Lord President of the Council. Two years later he returned to Dublin Castle—to find himself confronted with the "Invincible" conspiracy. By a vigorous and impartial use of the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act, he gradually evolved order out of lawlessness, and most of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were brought to justice. In 1886 Lord Spencer, whose Irish experience had convinced him of the wisdom of the Home Rule policy, again became President of the Council, and in 1892 he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. A keen sportsman and a model country gentleman, his lordship exemplifies all the best qualities of the English nobleman.



*Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.*





OUTER COURT OF THE CHARTERHOUSE.

# MR. FORBES-ROBERTSON.

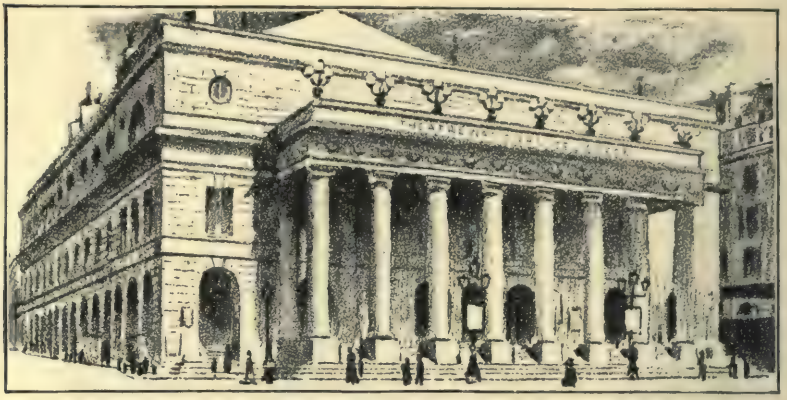
MR. JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON, the son of a well-known journalist, lecturer, and art critic, was educated first at the Charterhouse, and afterwards in France and Germany. On his return he entered the Royal Academy School of Art. But he did not complete his course of study, feeling, no doubt, that, while it would take years for him to become a painter, he was an actor already. His first appearance was as Chastelard in *Marie Stuart*, at the Princess's. But it was not till years later, when he assumed the *rôle* of Dunstan Renshaw in *The Profligate*, that his great abilities attracted the attention they deserved. In his next part—that of Baron Scarpia in *La Tosca*—he made an even deeper impression, and it was generally recognised that the performance was one which no living actor could have excelled. He has since appeared at the Lyceum as Buckingham in *Henry VIII.* and as Sir Lancelot in *King Arthur*. Great as have been Mr. Forbes-Robertson's achievements already, there can be no doubt that a yet more distinguished future lies before him.



*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

Yours truly

J. Forbes-Robertson.



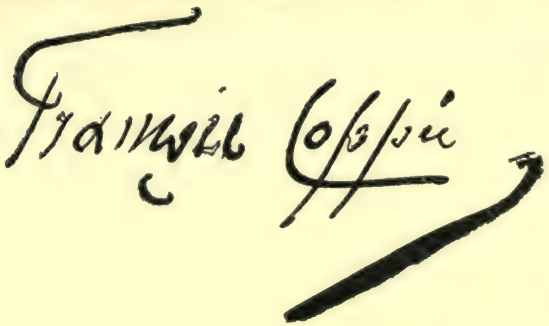
THE ODÉON THEATRE.

# M. COPPÉE.

FRANÇOIS ÉDOUARD JOACHIM COPPÉE, the most distinguished of contemporary French poets, has been spoken of by M. Henri Houssaye as having some resemblance to Alfred de Musset, but with more tenderness and simplicity—"a De Musset combined with a Dickens." He was born in Paris on the 12th of January, 1842, and at the age of twenty-four attracted notice with a volume of poems, "Le Reliquaire," followed two years later by "Intimités." Besides several other collections of poems, he has written extensively in verse for the stage, his first production in this kind, in which he collaborated with M. Armand d'Artois, being *La Guerre de Cent Ans* (1878), followed in 1879 by *Le Trésor*, produced at the Odéon. Without enumerating more of M. Coppée's productions, we may say that he has written a good deal of charming dramatic criticism, that he received the Lambert prize from the Academy in 1869, and that he was admitted to the ranks of the "Immortals" so long ago as 1884. Of his refined and gentle pathos it has been prettily said that it starts a tear without making it fall.



*Photo: Nadar, Paris.*





DISTANT VIEW OF HARROW.

# DR. WELLDON.

THE popular Head Master of Harrow School, who is not only a successful schoolmaster, but touches public life at many points, was born on the 25th of April, 1854, and educated, first at Eton, where he won the Newcastle Scholarship, and afterwards at King's College, Cambridge, of which he became successively Bell Scholar, Browne's Medallist, Craven Scholar, Senior Classic, and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. On leaving King's College he resided abroad for some time, returning to become a lecturer, and afterwards a tutor, of his college. In 1883 he became Head Master of Dulwich College, and was so successful in that office that no surprise was felt at his appointment two years later to the responsible post he now holds. He has several times been Select Preacher both at Cambridge and at Oxford, is a welcome speaker at Church Congresses, is an Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, and was a member of the Royal Commission on a Teaching University for London. His works include translations of Aristotle's "Politics" and "Rhetoric," and some volumes of sermons preached to boys.



*Photo: Fradelle & Young, Regent Street, W.*

J. E. C. Welldon

# MISS FANNY DAVIES.

This admirable pianist is claimed by Birmingham as one of her children, although she was born—of English parents—at Guernsey. But she was taken to the Midland metropolis at so tender an age, and has so many associations with the place, that the pretension need not be opposed. In her sixth year, having already learnt to play many little pieces by ear, she began to take lessons; and at seven she played a sonata of Beethoven's in the Birmingham Town Hall. For some years she studied under the best local teachers, until, in 1882, she went to Leipzic to sit at the feet of Carl Reinecke and Dr. Oscar Paul, at the same time having lessons in harmony from Jadassohn. The year she spent at Leipzic was so profitably employed that when she went to Frankfort-on-the-Main, Madame Schumann accepted her without hesitation as a pupil. All the world knows how deeply Miss Davies has drunk of the spirit of that great pianist, and it is pleasant to learn that there is a very intimate personal as well as musical tie between teacher and disciple. Miss Davies began her professional career in October, 1885, when she played Beethoven's Concerto in G major at the opening concert of the Crystal Palace season. From that time to this her name has frequently been seen in the programmes of the best concerts given in this country. She has also made a brilliant tour in Germany, has given concerts at Rome and in other Italian cities, and has many times played in the palaces of kings.



*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Lembridge Crescent, W.*

Yours truly

Harry Dearth



THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

# MR. GOSCHEN.

THE Right Hon. G. J. Goschen is of German-Jewish descent, and was born in London in 1831, and educated at Rugby, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated with a first class in 1853. Entering upon a career in the City, he became a member of the firm of Frühling and Göschen, and a Director of the Bank of England; but in 1863 he was elected Liberal Member for the City of London, and, on taking office two years later as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, he abandoned commerce for politics. He was admitted to the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy in 1866, became President of the Poor Law Board in 1868, and in 1871 succeeded Mr. Childers as First Lord of the Admiralty. Unable to take office under Mr. Gladstone in 1880, because of his objections to the extension of the franchise, he was sent to Constantinople as Ambassador-Extraordinary. Early in 1887 he took the place of the late Lord Randolph Churchill as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and in 1889 carried through a scheme for reducing the interest on the National Debt. He has taken a leading part in the Home Rule controversy, on the Unionist side.



*Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.*

Yours truly,

George J. Goschen



*Photo: Symond & Co.*

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.

# MR. WALTER BESANT.

BORN at Portsmouth in 1838, this prolific author was educated at King's College, London, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, with a view to the Church. His first book, entitled "Studies in Early French Poetry," appeared in 1868, and was followed up two years later by "The French Humorists." The most popular product of his literary partnership with the late Mr. James Rice was "Ready-Money Mortiboy," which was dramatised by the authors and produced at the Court Theatre. "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," to which the People's Palace in the Mile End Road owes its origin, was the first novel written by Mr. Besant single-handed; and it has been followed by a long list of others. Extensive as has been his production in this kind, he has many other interests. Secretary to the Palestine Exploration Fund, he has written a "History of Jerusalem," in conjunction with the late Professor Palmer, who forms the subject of a sympathetic memoir from his pen. He has also published an admirable work on London, and is one of the founders of the Incorporated Society of Authors.



*Photo : Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.*

Sincerely yours

Walter Besant



ONE OF MR. ALMA-TADEMA'S STUDIOS.

# MR. ALMA-TADEMA.

THIS eminent Royal Academician was born at Dronryp, a village in the Netherlands, in 1836. He enjoyed a liberal education, and took eagerly to the classics, from which he was afterwards to draw so many of his themes. In 1852 he entered upon his professional training in the Royal Academy of Antwerp, afterwards becoming a pupil of Baron Henry Leys, and assisting him in painting several of his large works. As soon as Mr. Alma-Tadema's works were introduced to the English public, they were so much appreciated that he made London his home, and in 1873 became a naturalised British subject. Only three years later he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1879 rose to the dignity of R.A. Beyond his special province of representing the daily life of a time long past, where he has a school of imitators, Mr. Alma-Tadema has done notable work as a portrait-painter, especially in his presentment of Dr. Richter, the conductor, and of Herr Barnay as Mark Antony. In 1871 he married Miss Laura Epps, herself an artist of refinement and distinction.



Yours faithfully
L. Thos. Tademan

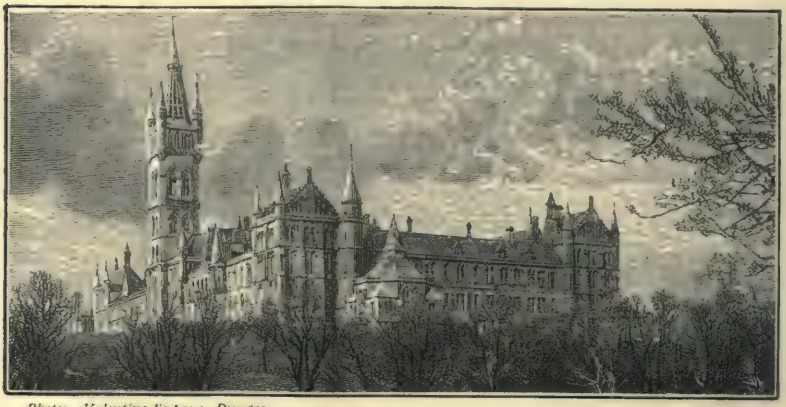


*Photo: Valentine & Sons Dundee.*

THE UNIVERSITY, GLASGOW.

# PROFESSOR BRYCE.

THE Right Hon. James Bryce, probably the most erudite member of Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, was born at Belfast on the 18th of May, 1838, and educated at the Glasgow High School and University, at Trinity College, Oxford, and lastly at Heidelberg, where he acquired the easy command of spoken German which enabled him, on some occasions, to address the Teutonic electors of the Tower Hamlets in their native tongue. In 1870 he was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, and held the post until 1893. He first took office in 1886, as Foreign Under-Secretary; in 1892 he attained to Cabinet rank as Chancellor of the Duchy; and in 1894 he assumed the Presidency of the Board of Trade. His chief contributions to historical and constitutional literature are a work on "The Holy Roman Empire," which has been translated into German, Italian, and French, and another, already classical, on "The American Commonwealth." Mr. Bryce is also an enthusiastic mountaineer; he has explored the highlands of Hungary, Poland, and Iceland, and is one of the few climbers who have scaled Mount Ararat.

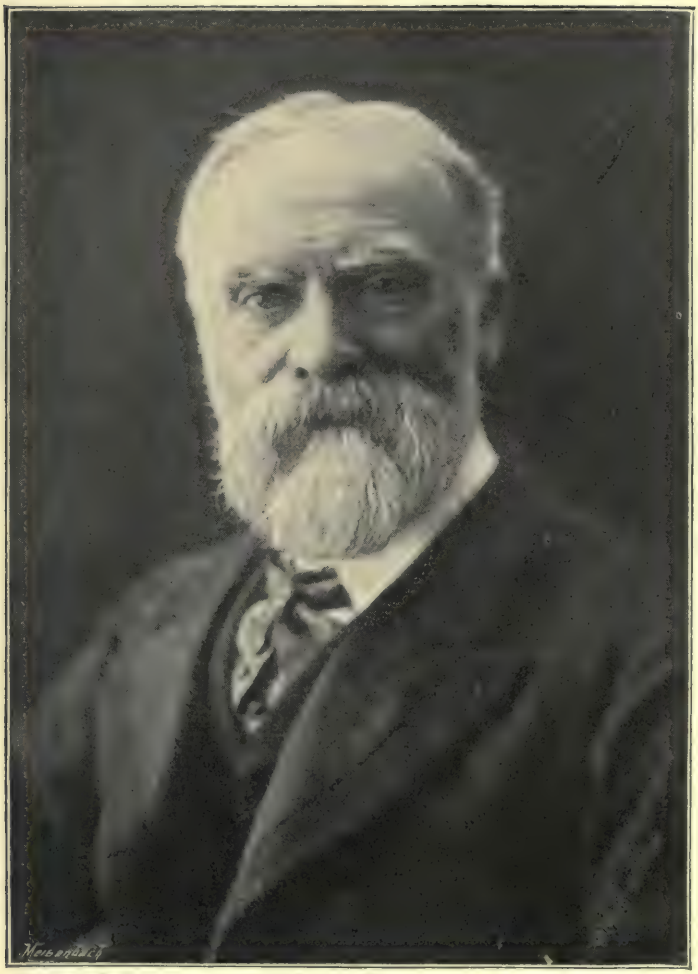


*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Lembridge Crescent, W.*

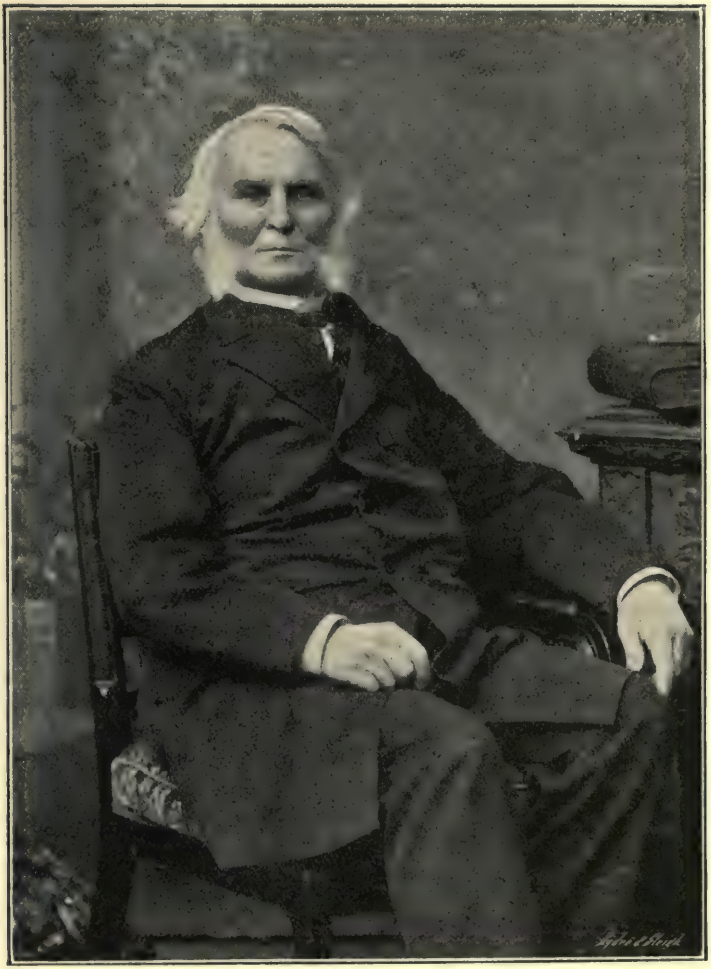
James Bryce



PORTLAND, MAINE.

# THE HON. NEAL DOW.

THIS venerable reformer is a native of the State which has allowed him to shape its policy in relation to strong drink, having been born at Portland, Maine, on the 20th of March, 1804. Sprung from a Quaker stock, he was an abolitionist before he became famous as a prohibitionist, and played no ignoble part in the Civil War. Having raised a regiment of infantry a thousand strong, as well as a battery of artillery, he was appointed Brigadier-General, and participated in several engagements. He was twice wounded, and, having the misfortune to be taken prisoner, was kept in captivity for eight months. It was while holding the office of Mayor of Portland in 1851 that he drafted the measure so widely known as the Maine Liquor Law, of which its champions assert that it has been in every respect a signal success; while on the other hand there are those who maintain that it has been to a great extent inoperative. Mr. Dow's is a familiar presence in Temperance circles in England, to which he has paid several long visits in order to advocate total abstinence and prohibition.



Respectfully Yours
Nash Dow

# SIR A. C. MACKENZIE.

THE Principal of the Royal Academy of Music is one of several English composers whose operas and oratorios are welcomed not only in their native land, but also in Germany and in Italy. Both his father, Alexander Mackenzie, and his grandfather, John M. Mackenzie, were violinists of repute at Edinburgh; and in this city he himself was born, in 1847. His musical training was begun under his father; but at the age of ten he went to Germany to study under Ulrich E. Stein, being accepted four years later as a member of the Schwarzburg-Sondershausen orchestra. In 1862 he came to London to continue his violin studies under Sainton and Charles Lucas, and in 1865 returned to Edinburgh as teacher, conductor, and composer. In 1879 he gave up his Edinburgh connection and settled in Italy. His earliest considerable work, the cantata *Jason*, was first performed in 1882; it was followed in 1883 by the opera *Colomba*, produced with great success at Drury Lane, and afterwards at Hamburg and elsewhere on the Continent. The oratorio entitled *The Rose of Sharon* was composed in 1884 for the Norwich Festival: a second opera, *The Troubadour*, was produced at Drury Lane in 1886; and since then Sir Alexander has produced a number of important works for the provincial Festivals, including *The Lord of Life* and *Bethlehem*. He has also written many instrumental pieces, among them a violin concerto and a pibroch for the same instrument, and two Scottish rhapsodies. He succeeded to the Presidency of the Royal Academy in 1888, and was knighted in 1895.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

A. C. Mathieson

# SIR CHARLES DILKE, BART.

THE Member for the Forest of Dean was born in 1843, son of the Charles Wentworth Dilke who was created a baronet for his services to the Great Exhibition of 1851. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1869, and also in the proprietorship of the *Athenæum*, which he is reputed to have edited for some time. In 1874 he entered the House of Commons as Member for Chelsea, and made his mark during that Parliament with a measure extending the hours of polling in the Metropolis, and by his able and well-informed speeches on foreign affairs. In 1880 he stood aside to allow Mr. Chamberlain to enter the Cabinet, contenting himself with the Foreign Under-Secretaryship. Two years later he joined the inner Government circle as President of the Local Government Board, and in that capacity conducted the Redistribution Bill through the Lower House with rare tact and skill. Losing his seat for Chelsea in 1886, he retired from public life, and the House of Commons knew him no more until 1892. Among his literary works is "Greater Britain," the precursor of "Problems of Greater Britain."



A BIT OF CHELSEA.



Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.

Truly yours,
Charles W. Dilke

# MRS. BEERBOHM-TREE.

THIS clever actress is, no doubt, the most learned lady on the stage. She early developed a taste for mathematics and the classics, and after a brilliant education became a member of the teaching staff of Queen's College. Her favourite subject was Greek, in which she attained to uncommon proficiency; and one of her recollections of life at the College is of having taken part in a Greek play before Mr. Gladstone. It was in 1884 that she was married to Mr. Beerbohm-Tree; and, having always had a bent towards acting, she now set herself to the study of the histrionic art. Devoting herself to it as thoroughly as she had before applied herself to the classics, she made such rapid progress as to surprise her friends when she made her *début* in *The Millionaire*. Another early part in which she attracted attention was that of Lady Betty Noel in *Lady Clancarty*, at St. James's Theatre. In *The Red Lamp*, with which Mr. Beerbohm-Tree began his management of the Haymarket, she won golden opinions by the subtlety and force of her Princess Claudia Morakoff. Among her subsequent parts are those of Desdemona, of Stella Darbisher in *Captain Swift*, of Mistress Anne Page in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, of Henriette Laroque in *A Man's Shadow*, and of Marguerite in *A Village Priest*. But her Ophelia, the part in which our portrait shows her, is probably the greatest thing Mrs. Beerbohm-Tree has yet done. In the American tour of the Haymarket Company, in the early months of 1895, her accomplished acting won the unstinted admiration alike of the critics and of the public.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Yours Beerbohm Tree



A Bit of Philadelphia.

# MR. F. R. STOCKTON.

Mr. Stockton is a native of Philadelphia. He was born in that city on the 5th of April, 1834, and was educated at the Central High School. His first intention was to be an engraver, but after a while he entered upon a journalistic career. After writing a number of stories for children, distinguished by a vein of original fancy, he joined the staff of a daily newspaper at Philadelphia. Subsequently he obtained successive appointments on *Hearth and Home* and *Scribner's* (afterwards *The Century*), and it was for this latter periodical that his famous "Rudder Grange" papers were written. When *St. Nicholas* was started he was appointed its assistant editor. He is the author of several novels—among them "The Late Mrs. Null," "The Hundredth Man," and "Ardis Claverden"—and of a number of novelettes, but he is seen to most advantage in his short stories, which form an admirable medium for his pleasant humour and his invention. "Pomona's Travels," a sequel to "Rudder Grange," was published in 1894, and was extensively read on both sides of the Atlantic.



*Photo: Charles Parker, Washington.*

Frank R. Stockton

# DR. McLAREN.

THE pastor of Union Chapel, Manchester, is the son of a Glasgow minister noted, as he himself has long been, for his ability as an expository preacher. Dr. McLaren's education began at the High School of his native city, and was continued at its University. Next he went through a four years' theological course at Stepney College, at the same time taking the B.A. degree of the London University. When, therefore, in 1846, being now twenty-three years of age, he went to Portland Chapel, Southampton, he was amply equipped with scholarship. But his life since then has been that of a student; and if preaching is the one thing he does, it must be allowed that he does it superlatively well. His great characteristics are his analytic power, and his faculty—due largely to his quickness to perceive analogies between the natural and the spiritual—for making spiritual truths transparently clear to the intellect. Of the choice and luminous illustrations in which his sermons abound we have room for but a single specimen. Speaking of the danger of "catching" the scepticisms which infect the moral atmosphere, he once warned his hearers that "unbelief has a contagious energy, wholly independent of reason, no less than faith, and affects multitudes who know nothing of its grounds, as the iceberg chills the summer air for leagues, and makes the sailors shiver long before they see its barren peaks." Dr. McLaren passed the chair of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland in 1875, and has had many proofs of the thoughtful love of his congregation.

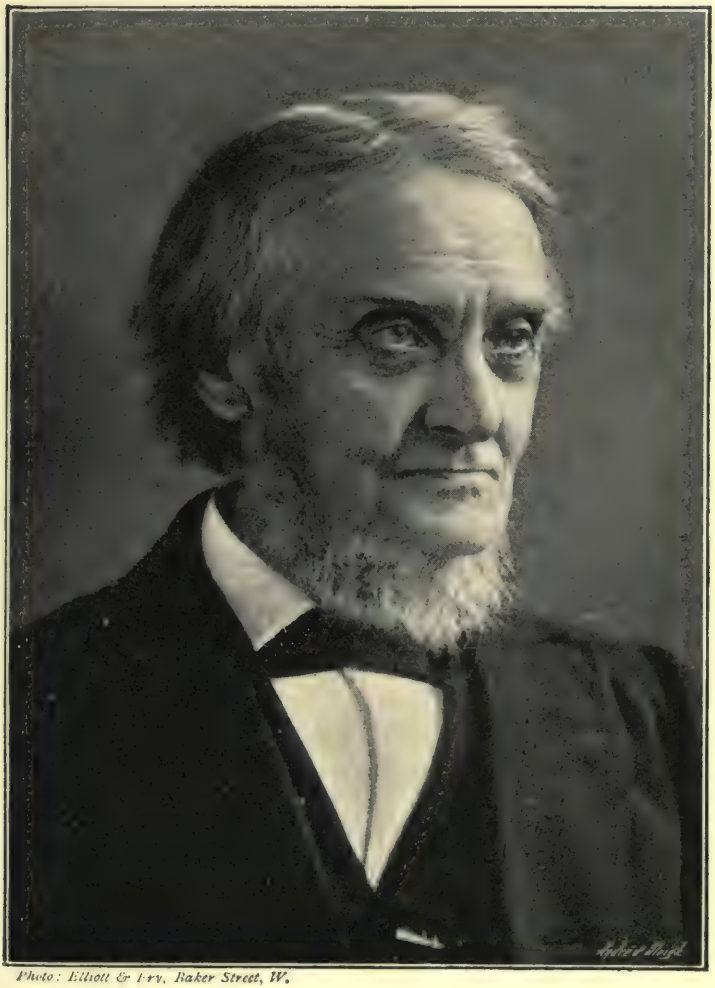


*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Alex. McLaren.



In a Coal Mine.

# MR. THOMAS BURT, M.P.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade is one of the little band of men who by their high character, and their large knowledge of their special department of politics, have furnished ample justification for the direct representation of labour. He was born on the 12th of November, 1837, at Merton Row, near Percy Main, Northumberland, the son of a miner. At the age of ten he left school to work in the pit, but, having a thirst for knowledge, he began the course of self-culture which explains how it is that one whose early education was so scanty should be a man of wide reading and general information. In 1865 he became Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association, and in 1874 was returned to Parliament as miners' member for Morpeth. He was President of the Trades Union Congress in 1891, and has enjoyed many other marks of the confidence of the working classes; while in 1880 he was elected a member of the Reform Club by the Political Committee in recognition of his services to the Liberal cause. He was appointed a member of the Labour and Mining Royalties Commission in 1891, and has held his present office since 1892.



*Photo: R. Barrass, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

Faithfully yours.

Thos Burt



GATCHINA PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG.

# THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

To be called upon at the age of twenty-six to wield the sceptre of the Emperor of all the Russias is about the heaviest responsibility which mortal man could be called upon to bear. When, on the 1st of November, 1894, His Imperial Majesty succeeded to the throne, he was regarded with exceptional sympathy by multitudes in this country, who were delighted with the evidences of his friendship with the Prince of Wales, and had pleasant recollections of his visit to these shores on the occasion of the marriage of his cousin the Duke of York to the Princess May. The interest he showed in British institutions while he was staying at Marlborough House was not forgotten; and it was remembered that when his health was proposed by the Lord Mayor at the *déjeuner* at the Guildhall, at the reception of the King of Denmark, he was able to respond to the toast in good English. His Majesty, who was born on the 18th of May, 1868, and is the second Nicholas who has sat on the Russian throne, married, a few days after his accession, the lovely and accomplished Princess Alix of Hesse, a granddaughter of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.



*Photo: Leoitsky & Sons, St. Petersburg.*

Николай.



THE SENATE HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

# LORD ACTON.

THE successor of Sir John Seeley in the Regius Professorship of Modern History at Cambridge is, no doubt, the most learned member of Lord Rosebery's Ministry, though he has never been to a University. He was born in 1834, and studied for a few years under Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman at Oscott, near Birmingham, and later at Munich under the great Catholic historian, Dr. Döllinger. In 1856 he accompanied his stepfather, the late Lord Granville, to Moscow, to witness the coronation of Alexander II. From 1859 to 1865 he sat for Carlow in the House of Commons; in the latter year he stood for Bridgenorth, hoping, he said, to represent "not the body but the spirit of the Catholic Church," and, though elected, was unseated upon scrutiny. In 1869, the year of his elevation to the peerage as Baron Acton of Aldenham, he was present at the Œcumenical Council at Rome, and did much, both with his pen and by his power of organisation, to support the views of the "Old Catholic" party on the question of Papal Infallibility. He has long been an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Acton



RIPON CATHEDRAL.

# THE BISHOP OF RIPON.

DR. BOYD-CARPENTER is probably the most accomplished orator of the Church of England. To speak continuously with fluency and lucidity, and at the same time with polished grace, seems to have become with him a second nature; and even his Bampton Lectures on "The Permanent Elements of Religion" were delivered without manuscript. He was only forty-three when, in 1884, he was raised to the Bench but he was already famous. Cambridge is his *alma mater*. He graduated there in 1867, but it was not to be the end of the connection, for he was appointed Select Preacher to the University in 1875, and again in 1877; while in the following year he was Hulsean Lecturer. He has also been Select Preacher as well as Bampton Lecturer at the sister University, and was rewarded with its D.C.L. in 1889. His first metropolitan incumbency was that of St. James's, Holloway, to which he was appointed in 1870, exchanging it in 1879 for that of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate. In 1882 he was nominated to one of the Windsor canonries, and two years later succeeded Dr. Bickersteth in the episcopal chair at Ripon.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry Baker Street, W.*

Ever yours truly

W. B. Ripon.

# MR. T. SIDNEY COOPER, R.A.

THE prince of contemporary animal painters is to a great extent a self-taught artist. The narrowness of his circumstances in early life debarred him from the tuition for which he craved, and, had not his bent towards painting been of the strongest, he would, no doubt, have contented himself with some more immediately remunerative vocation. After working for a time as a scene-painter, and then as a drawing-master, he wandered through France and Belgium, and presently settled for a while at Brussels, where he won the notice of Verboeckhoven, the distinguished animal painter, who gave to his talent the bias to which it has ever since been obedient. Driven from Brussels by the political disturbances of 1830, Mr. Cooper returned to England, and was fortunate enough to attract the attention of Mr. Vernon, the celebrated collector, whose favour was of no little service to him. He began to contribute to the Royal Academy about 1840, was elected an Associate in 1845, and was advanced to the dignity of R.A. in 1867. As all the world knows, he has chosen to limit himself almost entirely to animal painting. His special favourites are cows and goats, which he groups amid precipitous rocks, or on flat meadows by quiet streams; and few artists have succeeded in drawing animal forms so faithfully. Mr. Cooper is a native of Canterbury, where he was born in 1803; and to this city, when he had made name and fame, he returned. He has ever since taken an active interest in its affairs, and some years ago presented it with an Art Institute.



*From the Painting by W. W. Ouless, R.A.*

Yours Sincerely Cowper R.A.



*Photo: W. Heath, Plymouth.*

THE HOE, PLYMOUTH, WITH THE PIER.

## MISS MARIAN McKENZIE.

THIS eminent contralto vocalist is a native of Plymouth, and here it was that her musical education began. Coming to London, she became a student at the Royal Academy, and from the first distinguished herself, winning the Parepa-Rosa and the Westmorland Scholarships, as well as the bronze, silver, and gold medals. She was a favourite pupil of Signor Randegger; while for the distinct enunciation which is not the least admirable of her qualities as a singer she is largely indebted to the elocutionary training she received from Mr. Walter Lacy. Among her fellow-students was Miss Anna Williams, now one of our most popular sopranos, whose brother, Mr. Smith-Williams, she was afterwards to marry. Having made her *début*, Miss McKenzie was not long in achieving renown. The quality of her voice and her gift of declamation obviously marked her out for success in oratorio. She has long been a favourite at the great Festivals, and is also in great request in the concert-hall, where her finished ballad-singing is universally admired.



*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

Very truly yours

Marian McKenzie

# MR. S. R. CROCKETT

ALTHOUGH in his first great success, "The Stickit Minister," Mr. Crockett followed Mr. Barrie's lead, as "Ian Maclaren" has done in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," his work has far too much individuality to expose him to the reproach of imitation. It may be that neither in pathos nor in humour is he quite the equal of the gifted writers with whom it is inevitable that he should be compared; possibly, also, his craftsmanship is inferior to Mr. Barrie's. But in brilliance, in imaginative glamour, and, above all, in fertility, he is surpassed by no member of the school to which he belongs. Until recently he was a Presbyterian minister, as "Ian Maclaren" still is. He became Free Church minister at Penicuik, a few miles south of Edinburgh, in 1886, and there he remained until he recently resigned the pastoral office in order to devote himself to literature. In "The Raiders," which followed "The Stickit Minister," he showed himself to be in the true romantic succession. Like "The Lilac Sunbonnet," which was written some years before he became famous, this tale of love and adventure in Galloway may not be constructively perfect, but it is marked by admirable qualities, and is suggestive of boundless fecundity. Since then Mr. Crockett has published "Mad Sir Ughtred of the Hills" and "The Play Actress." We can only add that he was born at Duchrae, New Galloway, in 1859, the son of a farmer, and that the first offspring of his literary genius was a volume of poems, entitled "Dulce Cor," published in 1886.



*Photo: John Moffat, Edinburgh.*

Yours truly

S. R. Crockett



PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA.

## SIR J. W. DAWSON.

THE discoverer of the Eozoön Canadense was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1820, but studied at Edinburgh University. Devoting himself to the pursuit of geology, he assisted Sir Charles Lyell in the explorations conducted by that great geologist in Nova Scotia in 1842 and 1852. In 1850 he became Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia; five years later he was appointed Principal of the McGill University at Montreal, afterwards becoming Vice-Chancellor. Although he has long been known as a strenuous opponent of Evolution, he has received many marks of honour in recognition of his services to geological science. Thus in 1882 he was awarded the Lyell Medal by the Geological Society of London, was nominated First President of the Royal Society of Canada, and was chosen President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science: while in 1885, the year after he was knighted, he was President of the British Association. Among his works are "The Geological History of Plants," "Modern Science in Bible Lands," and "Modern Ideas of Evolution."

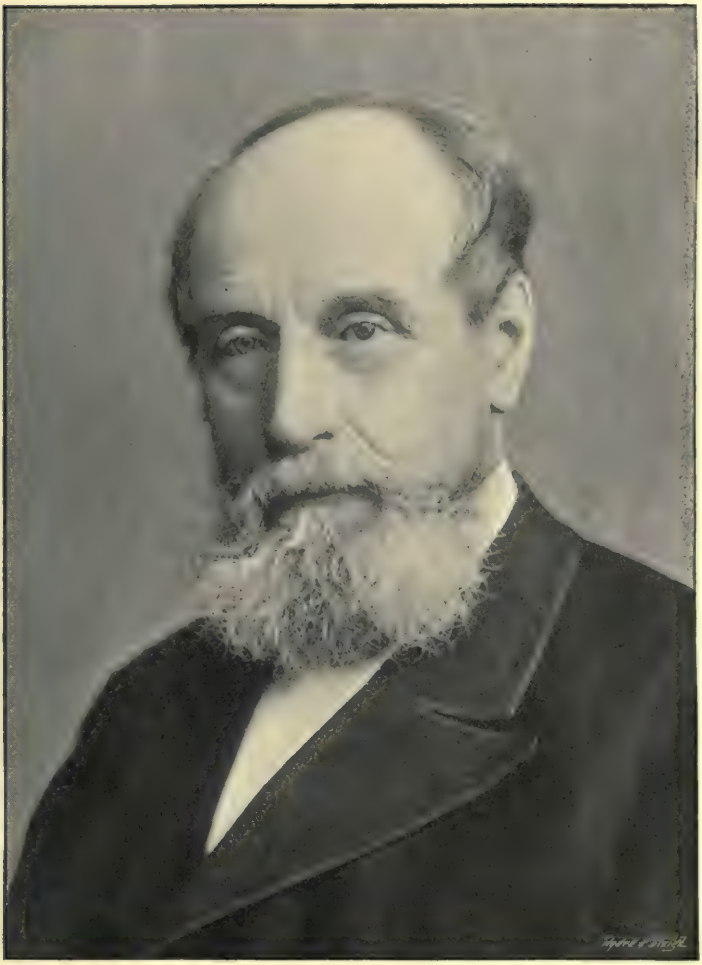


*Photo: J. G. Parks, Montreal.*

Yours truly

J. W. Dawson



KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

## MR. F. H. COWEN.

MR. COWEN is a native of Kingston, Jamaica, where he was born in 1852. At the age of four he showed so marked a bias towards music that his parents brought him to England and placed him under Sir Julius Benedict and Sir John Goss, who directed his studies until 1865, when he went to Leipsic, and thence to Berlin. His works include two oratorios, *The Deluge* and *Ruth*—the latter composed for the Worcester Festival in 1887—and three operas, *Pauline*, *Thorgrim*, and *Signa*, the two first composed for the Carl Rosa Opera Company, the last produced at Milan in 1893, and repeated in the following year at Covent Garden. Mr. Cowen has also written an orchestral suite, entitled "The Language of Flowers," several symphonies, and a number of cantatas, among them *The Rose Maiden*, *The Sleeping Beauty*, and *The Water Lily*. From 1888 to 1892 he was conductor of the Philharmonic Society; and in May of the former year he started for a six months' visit to Australia, composing and conducting the Inaugural Ode for the Melbourne Exhibition.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Yours very truly

Frederick H. Cowen

# THE REV. ALEXANDER WHYTE, D.D.

THE minister of Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh, is, perhaps, the most richly-gifted preacher his communion has had since Dr. Candlish. He was born in 1837, at Kirriemuir, the Forfarshire village so intimately identified with Mr. Barrie, who, though a much younger man, was his fellow-student at Aberdeen University. The son of poor parents, he had to go through a long struggle before, in 1858, he found his way to Aberdeen. In 1862 he entered New College, Edinburgh, as a student for the ministry. His first appointment was as colleague to Dr. John Roxburgh in Free St. John's, Glasgow. In 1870 he was transferred to Free St. George's, Edinburgh, as assistant to Dr. Candlish, and since 1873 he has been sole minister of that important congregation. Dr. Whyte, as might have been expected from his early environment, is before all things Evangelical; but in the controversy which raged around the late Dr. Robertson-Smith he warmly espoused the cause of that great scholar, zealously defending the Higher Criticism as a legitimate instrument of Christian thought; and in his great Bible-classes for ladies and for young men this sympathetic student of mediævalism, of mysticism, and of Puritanism has freely used the works of modern thinkers like Herbert Spencer and Matthew Arnold as stimulants of inquiry. His published works include a volume on the Shorter Catechism, and studies of Dante, Behmen, Law, Rutherford, and Bunyan.



*Photo: John Moffat, Edinburgh.*

With much regard

Duncan McLaren



*Photo: Taunt & Co., Oxford.*

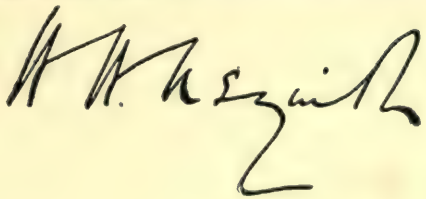
BALLIOL OLD HALL AND NEW LIBRARY.

# MR. ASQUITH.

IN the middle of 1892 the Home Secretary had never held office, and was only one of the promising young men of the Liberal party: now his place among the finest orators and best debaters of the House is as undisputed as is his administrative success; and none but the rash would venture to set a limit to his career short of the very highest offices in the State. Born in 1852, Mr. Asquith was educated at the City of London School, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he had an exceptionally brilliant career, taking a first-class in classics, winning the Craven Scholarship, and afterwards being appointed Fellow. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1876, was Sir Charles Russell's second in the Parnell Commission Inquiry, and also appeared in the Baccarat suit. Since his appointment to the Home Secretaryship his powers of lucid exposition have found scope in the presentation of the Welsh Disestablishment and the Factories and Workshops Bills. In the spring of 1894 he successfully arbitrated in the great cab strike. His marriage with Miss Margot Tennant was one of the social events of the same year.



*Photo: J. Thomson, Grosvenor Street, W.*



# PIERRE LOTI.

THE real name of this celebrated sailor-writer, to whom the French Academy opened its doors some years since, is Louis Marie Julien Viaud: the name which he has chosen to use as a *nom de guerre* was conferred upon him by his comrades in allusion to the modesty and bashfulness which they found in his character, side by side with unusual spirit and energy, *loti* being the name of a little Indian flower which loves to conceal itself. He is a native of Rochefort, and was born on the 14th of January, 1850, member of an old Protestant family much attached to its traditional faith. He has made several voyages in Oceania, to Japan, Senegal, and Tonquin, and in 1881 was appointed to a lieutenancy. His naval career has yielded much material for his literary genius; but on one occasion his pen brought him into disgrace with the authorities, the graphic account of the behaviour of French soldiers at the capture of the Hué forts which he sent to the *Figaro* leading to his recall and temporary suspension. The most successful of his works, probably, have been "Mon Frère Yves," published in 1883, and "Pêcheur d'Islande," which was given to the world three years later. Mention must also be made of "Le Livre de la Pitié et de la Mort," which has been done into English by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. As M. Henri Houssaye has truly said, Pierre Loti is at once painter and poet: forms and colours he reproduces with admirable accuracy, but at the same time he infuses into his work that soul of things of which the Latin poet speaks.



*Photo : Delphin, Pochefort.*

Pierre Loti

Environ dix lieues de route aujourd'hui, toujours dans les anges venter, coupées de régions d'asphodèles où paissent des troupeaux. Çà et là, des villages arabes, maisonnettes de terre grise, serrées autour de quelque petit dôme blanchi à la chaux — qui est un saint tombeau pro-tecteur. —



QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

# PROFESSOR EDWARD DOWDEN.

THIS brilliant critic was born at Cork in 1843, and educated at Queen's College, in his native city, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he carried off the Vice-Chancellor's prizes in English verse and English prose, was elected President of the Philosophical Society, and gained the first Senior Moderatorship in Logic and Ethics. In 1867 he was appointed to the Professorship of English Literature; in 1888 he succeeded Professor Max Müller as President of the English Goethe Society; and in the following year he became first Taylorian Lecturer in the Taylor Institution at Oxford. He owes his LL.D. to the University of Edinburgh, and has received from the Royal Irish Academy its Cunningham Gold Medal. Professor Dowden has long taken high rank among Shaksperian scholars, and his "Shakspere: a Study of his Mind and Art," has been translated into several Continental languages; he has also published an edition of the Shakspere sonnets, with notes. His other works include a volume of poems and an admirable biography of Shelley, which promises to be the standard "Life" of the poet.



*Photo: Robinson, Dublin.*

Truly yours
Edward Dowden



GARTH CASTLE, SIR DONALD CURRIE'S PERTHSHIRE SEAT.

# SIR DONALD CURRIE, M.P.

THE founder and head of the firm which owns the Castle Line of steamships between London and South Africa is one of the most distinguished of our captains of industry; but it was in recognition of valuable services to the State that he received the honour of knighthood. In 1877 he was made a C.M.G. for the help he had rendered in the settlement of the Diamond Fields dispute and of the Orange Free State boundary. In 1881 his assistance to the Government during the Zulu War, and especially in connection with the memorable relief of Ekowe, was rewarded with a K.C.M.G. It was not till 1880 that, at the age of fifty-five, he entered Parliament, as Liberal member for Perthshire. In 1885 he was returned for West Perthshire, for which he was re-elected in 1886 in the Liberal Unionist interest, and again in 1892. The son of a Greenock merchant, Sir Donald went early in life to seek fortune at Liverpool, and was taken into the service of the Cunard Company, which long enjoyed the benefit of his enterprise and sagacity.

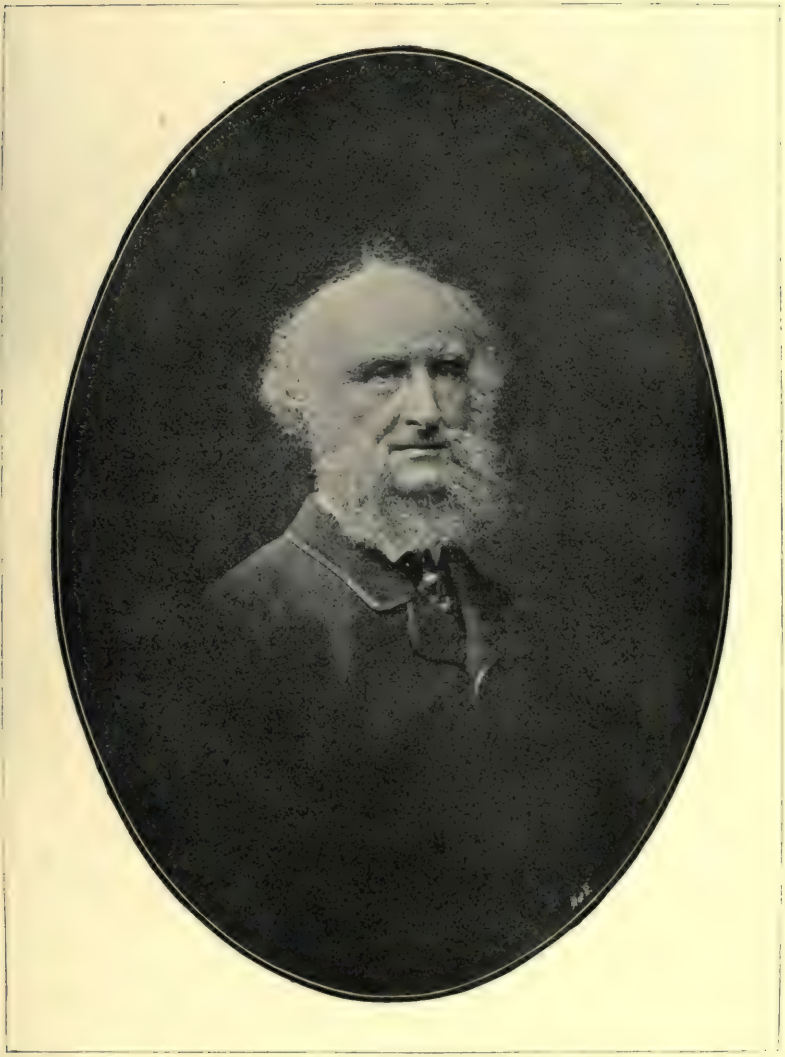


*Photo : Le Jeune, Paris.*

Arnaldo Krause.



Bird's Eye View of Boston, Massachusetts.

# THE REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.

Dr. Hale, one of the hardest workers in a strenuous age, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on the 3rd of April, 1822, and graduated at Harvard. In 1846 he entered the Unitarian ministry as pastor of the Church of the Unity in his native State; ten years later he undertook the charge of one of the most important churches of Boston, and has held it ever since. A frequent contributor to periodicals, he has been editor of the *Christian Examiner*, was founder and first editor of *Old and New*, and has also been associated editorially with *Lend a Hand* and with *The Look Out*. The number of Dr. Hale's books is legion, and they have to do with a large variety of subjects —theological, historical, political, and romantic. They include a "Life of George Washington Studied Anew," a "Naval History of the American Revolution," and "Franklin in France," the last written in collaboration with his son and namesake. Among his most widely-known stories are "The New Ohio," and "Sybil Knox, or Home Again."

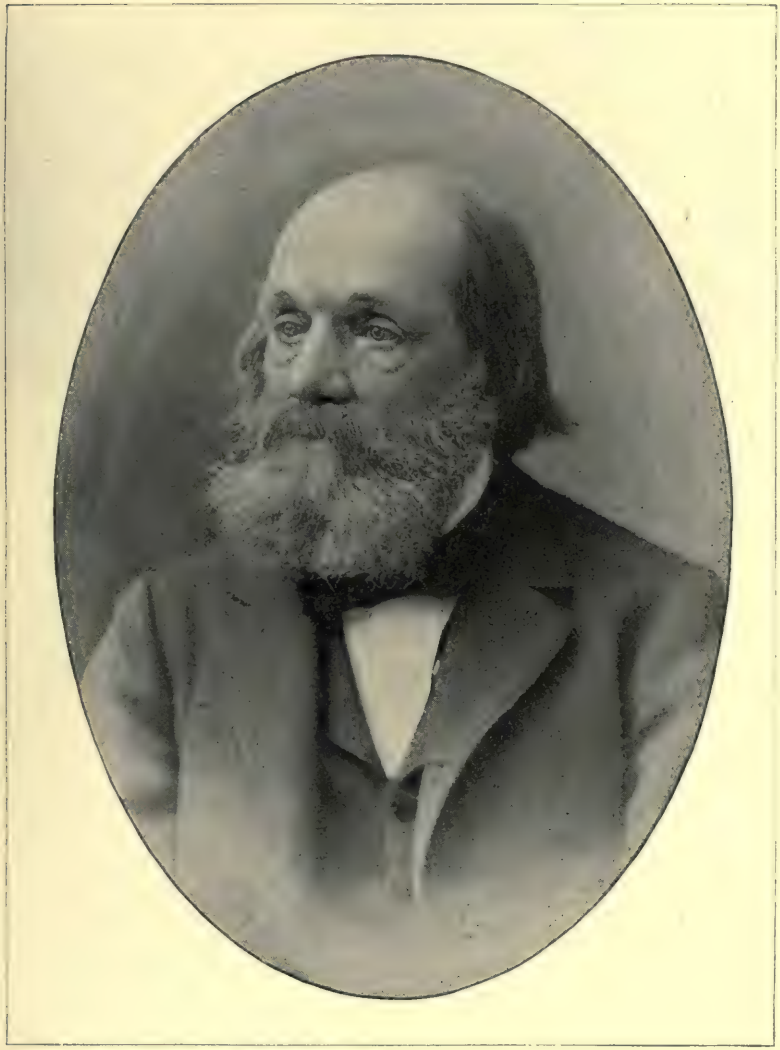


*Photo: The F. Gutekunst Co., Philadelphia.*

Edward E. Hale



In Lincoln's Inn Fields.

# SIR JOHN HUTTON.

The serious check encountered by the Progressive party in the London County Council at the last election was certainly due to no fault on the part of the ex-Chairman. To succeed so brilliantly successful a Chairman as Lord Rosebery was no easy task; and Sir John Hutton may well be content to be judged by the testimony of the Duke of Norfolk and other leading members of the Moderate party, who, at the last meeting over which he presided, were emphatic in their recognition of his uniform courtesy and impartiality. One feature of his policy which has commended itself to the public irrespectively of party is the provision of open spaces; and the last of such spaces which it was Sir John Hutton's pleasure to dedicate to the use and enjoyment of the public was Lincoln's Inn Fields. Born in London in 1842, Sir John was in the early part of his career a journalist and newspaper proprietor. In the first County Council he was Chairman of the Building Act Committee; in the second he was Vice-Chairman of the Council, and afterwards Chairman; and for years past he has devoted the whole of his time to his official duties.



*Photo : Russell & Sons Baker Street, W.*

John Strutton.



READING ROOM, BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.

# PROFESSOR F. MAX MÜLLER.

STRANGE as it must seem to all who are familiar with his admirable English, it was not till his twenty-fourth year that this distinguished philologist came to England. He was born at Dessau, in 1823, son of Wilhelm Müller, the poet, and was educated at Leipsic, where he studied Sanscrit under Brockhaus. Afterwards he worked at comparative philology under Bopp at Berlin, and continued his Sanscrit studies under Burnouf at Paris. The object which brought him to England in 1846 was the editing of the Rig-Veda for the East India Company. He settled at Oxford, where he was admitted to the University through Christ Church (1851), became a professor of Modern Languages, assistant and afterwards sub-librarian at the Bodleian, and Fellow of All Souls. In 1868 a professorship of Comparative Philology was created specially for him; this he virtually resigned in 1875 in order to edit "Sacred Books of the East," an undertaking which entitles him to the gratitude of all students of comparative religion. His original works deal with philosophy and religion, as well as with philology.



*Photo: W. Forshaw, Oxford.*

F. Max Müller.

# MISS JULIA NEILSON.

INTENDED for a musical career, this admirable actress, on returning to London from Wiesbaden, at the age of fifteen, was entered as a student at the Royal Academy, and won the Llewellyn Thomas gold medal for declamatory singing, and several other enviable honours. But she was already, in the midst of these triumphs, turning her eyes stagewards. Struck by her rendering of the part of Galatea in an amateur performance, Mr. (now Sir Joseph) Barnby gave her an introduction to Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the indirect result being her appearance at the Lyceum in March, 1888, as Cynisca to Miss Anderson's Galatea. In May of the same year she assumed the part of Galatea at the Savoy, and soon afterwards appeared as Lady Hilda in *Broken Hearts* and as Sélène in *The Wicked World*. In 1889 she took the leading *rôle* in Mr. Gilbert's ill-starred *Brantinghame Hall*, and though the piece was an utter failure, her strenuous endeavour to make the most of a thankless part was generally admired—by no one more warmly than by the author. Engaged by Mr. Beerbohm-Tree, she sustained the part of Julie in *A Man's Shadow*, and then went on tour with the Haymarket company. At the reopening of the Haymarket, in the autumn of 1890, she appeared as Clarice in *Comedy and Tragedy*, as Pauline in *Called Back*, and next as Drusilla Ives in *The Dancing Girl*, a part in which she added appreciably to her reputation. Since then Miss Neilson, who is now the wife of Mr. Fred Terry, has appeared with distinction in most of the Haymarket pieces.



*Photo: Alfred Ellis, Upper Baker Street, N.W*

Faithfully Yours
Adair Nelson



THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

# THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, K.G.

THE statesman after whom the town of Kimberley, in West Griqualand, is named was born in 1826, and succeeded to the title of his grandfather, the second Baron Kimberley, in 1846. His official life began in 1852, with the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs. It was while he was at the Foreign Office that the Crimean War broke out; and during that difficult and dismal period he so commended himself to Lord Palmerston that on the conclusion of the war he was sent to St. Petersburg as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1864 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and it was on the eve of his retirement from this office, in 1866, that he was created an Earl. Since then he has served his country as Lord Privy Seal, as Colonial Secretary, as Chancellor of the Duchy, as Indian Secretary, as Lord President of the Council, and finally as Foreign Secretary. From the death of Earl Granville till the accession of Lord Rosebery to the Premiership he was the eloquent and spirited leader of his party in the House of Lords.



*Photo: E. Passingham, South Audley Street, W.*

Kimberley

# DR. PARKER.

THE orator of the City Temple has never gone without critics, whom he has not suffered gladly; but it cannot be denied that he is the most brilliant, if not the most profound or the most scholarly, divine of his communion. He was born at Hexham on the 9th of April, 1830, and studied theology under Dr. Cameron, of Moorfields Tabernacle. He then became a student at University College, at the same time serving the Old Barbican Chapel as a "supply." His first pastoral charge was at Banbury, where he settled in 1853. Five years later he became minister of the Cavendish Street Church, Manchester, remaining there until, in 1869, he came to the Old Poultry Chapel. In 1874 the City Temple, which had been built at a cost of about £70,000, was opened, and it is still crowded Sunday by Sunday with those who come—from far rather than from near—to enjoy his pungent and picturesque eloquence. Dr. Parker was Chairman of the London Congregational Board (from which he has now withdrawn) in 1883, of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1884, and of the London Congregational Union in 1890. When the late Sir John Seeley anonymously published his "Ecce Homo," Dr. Parker had the courage to send forth a counterblast, entitled "Ecce Deus." He has also made more than one essay in fiction; but the work by which he is best known is his "People's Bible." The completion of the twenty-fifth year of his ministry in London was signalised during 1894 by the presentation to him of a cheque for a thousand guineas.



*Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.*

Joseph Parker.



THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY.

# MR. ANDREW LANG.

THIS accomplished scholar and versatile *littérateur* was born at Selkirk, in 1844, and educated at the Edinburgh Academy, at St. Andrew's, and lastly at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics, being elected Fellow of Merton in 1868. For many years he has been on the staff of the *Daily News*, to whose columns he has contributed hundreds of articles in which gay humour is combined with refined scholarship, forming a blend as unmistakeable as it is delicate. He is also the author of the monthly article "At the Sign of the Ship" in *Longman's Magazine*. Several volumes of his graceful verse have been published, and he has edited a delightful series of Fairy Books, a "Blue Poetry Book," and a collection of "True Stories." His graver work is represented by his "Custom, Ritual, and Myth," his "Homer and the Epic," and his translation, in conjunction with other scholars, of the Iliad and the Odyssey. Nor must we forget to say that he wrote the "Life of Lord Iddesleigh," and collaborated with Mr. Rider Haggard in "The World's Desire."



*Photo: Elliott & Fry Baker Street, W.*

Yours truly
Andrew Lang



RUINS OF AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN TEMPLE AT AMEN RA (FROM "THE DAWN OF ASTRONOMY").

# PROFESSOR NORMAN LOCKYER, C.B.

ONE of the earliest appointments of this indefatigable astronomer and physicist was that of Secretary of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, in 1870. On the termination of its labours, he was transferred to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington, to which he is still attached. He was leader of the English Government Eclipse Expedition to Sicily in 1870, and of that to India in the following year, and was Rede Lecturer at Cambridge in 1871. Three years later he was Bakerian Lecturer of the Royal Society, which awarded to him its Rumford Medal; and he held the Lectureship again in 1888. Though much more a pioneer than a populariser of science, the Professor wields a vigorous pen. He is editor of *Nature*, and has written many books, one of the most recent of them being "The Dawn of Astronomy," in which, with rare learning and ingenuity, he develops an original theory as to the connection between the mythology and astronomy of ancient Egypt.



*Photo: Mayall & Co., Limited, Piccadilly, W.*

Yours
Newcastle

# DR. STORRS.

THIS eloquent Congregational divine was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, on the 21st of August, 1821, and graduated at Amherst College in 1839, and some years later at Andover, where, having taken a course of law, he studied theology. His first pastorate was at Brookline, in his native State; this he held for about a year, and then resigned it to take charge of one of the most important and influential churches in America—that of the Pilgrims at Brooklyn. Here he has ever since remained, and the tie which has so long subsisted between pastor and people is not likely to be severed so long as capacity for service remains to him. Dr. Storrs is first and foremost an orator, with an unusual faculty for vigorous and impressive impromptu speech, and a memory of singular tenacity, which enables him, on occasion, to crowd his addresses with names and dates without having recourse to a single note. But he is also known among men as a journalist and a student of history. From 1848 to 1861 he was one of the editors of the *Independent*, and for many years he has been President of the Long Island Historical Society. The results of his historical researches are seen in his works on "The Early American Spirit" and "The Declaration of Independence," and still more in "The Divine Origin of Christianity Indicated by its Historical Effects." Among his other books are "The Puritan Spirit" and the Graham Lectures on "The Wisdom, Power, and Goodness of God as Manifested in the Constitution of the Human Soul."



*Photo: Sherman & McHugh, New York.*

Very truly Yours,

Richard P. Flower



*Photo: Taunt & Co., Oxford.*

ORIEL COLLEGE AND CHAPEL, OXFORD.

## THE EARL OF CRANBROOK.

LORD CRANBROOK, the Mr. Gathorne-Hardy of the days when he was one of the most vigorous debaters in the House of Commons, was born in 1814, son of the late Mr. John Hardy, who once sat for Bradford. Educated at Shrewsbury, and at Oriel College, Oxford, he entered Parliament in 1856. Two years later he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and in 1859 gained a great victory for his party by defeating Mr. Gladstone in the candidature for Oxford University. In 1866 he became President of the Poor Law Board, and on the retirement of Mr. Walpole was appointed Home Secretary, holding office till the Ministry resigned in 1868. After the Conservative victory of 1874 he became War Secretary. In 1878 he was elevated to the House of Lords as Viscount Cranbrook, and succeeded Lord Salisbury as Secretary for India. In the Administrations of 1885 and 1886 he was Lord President of the Council, being created an Earl in 1892.

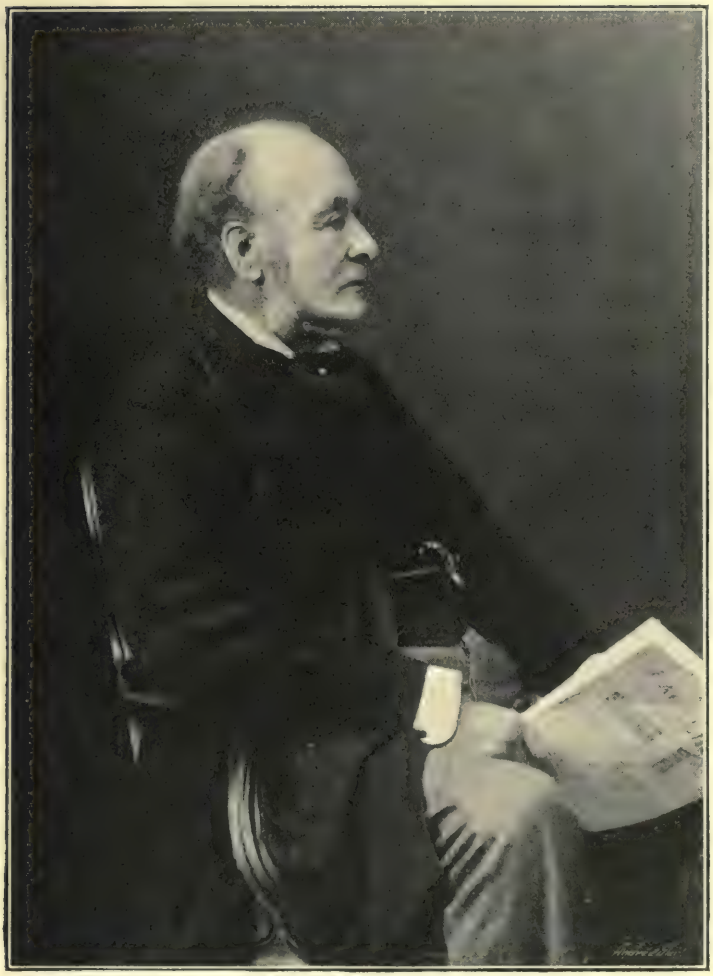


*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Cranbrook



KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

# MR. FREDERIC HARRISON.

BORN in London in 1831, this brilliant essayist was educated at King's College, and won a scholarship, and was afterwards elected to a fellowship, at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated first class in classics in 1853. Having been called to the Bar in 1858, he began to practise in the Equity Courts, making a special study of equity and international law, as well as of the great social qūestions of the day. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Trades Unions (1867–69); was Secretary of the Royal Commission for the Digest of the Law (1869–70); was examiner in jurisprudence for the Inns of Court from 1869 to 1876, and for the London University from 1875 to 1879; and from 1878 to 1889 held the Inns of Court Professorship in the same subject. In 1888 he was appointed a member of the States Trial Committee, and from 1889 to 1893 was an Alderman of the London County Council. As leader of the Newton Hall section of the Positivist community, Mr. Harrison's New Year's Eve addresses are much admired for their elevated sentiment and vigorous thinking, as well as for their eloquence.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Yours faithfully

Frances Harrison



FROM "THE CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL," BY C. R. LESLIE, R.A.

# THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY was born at Buckingham Palace on the 21st of November, 1840, and was baptised on the 10th of the following February, in the names of Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa. Describing the ceremony, the Prince Consort said that the royal infant "behaved with great propriety, and like a Christian." "She was awake," he added, "but did not cry at all, and seemed to crow with immense satisfaction at the lights and brilliant uniforms, for she is very intelligent and observing." Her marriage with the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards for all too short a period German Emperor, was celebrated on the 25th of January, 1858, and resulted in the birth of eight children, of whom the eldest is the present Emperor, William II. As all the world knows, the union was essentially one of affection, and the Emperor Frederick, one of the most humane and enlightened of monarchs, whose untimely death was lamented throughout the civilised world, appreciated to the full the cultivated intelligence, the sound judgment, and the high character of his consort.



*Photo: T. H. Voigt, Homburg*

Victoria
Dowager Empress Frederick of
Germany & Queen of Prussia



REVIEW IN WINDSOR GREAT PARK OF THE TROOPS FROM THE ASHANTI WAR.

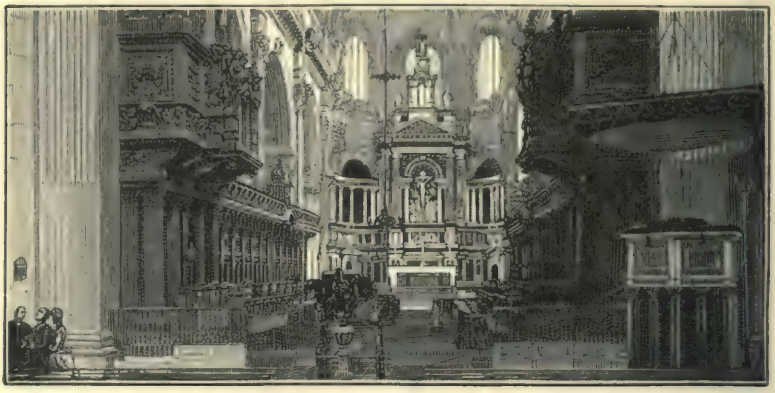
# VISCOUNT WOLSELEY, K.P.

THE varied and eventful career of the illustrious soldier who is now Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Ireland is not to be traced even in outline in the space at our command. Born at Golden Bridge House, near Dublin, on the 4th of June, 1833, the son of Major J. G. Wolseley, he entered the Army in 1852, and at once saw active service. He was severely wounded in the Burmese War of 1852–53, and again during the Siege of Sebastopol. The China War of 1860 saw him on the Staff as Quarter-Master-General; his first independent command came seven years later, when he brought to a successful issue the Red River Expedition against Riel. For his conduct of the Ashanti Campaign he received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of £25,000. His brilliant generalship at Tel-el-Kebir was rewarded with a further grant of £20,000 and a peerage; and after the Soudan campaign of 1884–85 he was made a Viscount and a K.P. In 1894 he was appointed Field-Marshal, and our portrait shows him in his Marshal's uniform.



*Photo: Lafayette, Dublin.*

Wolseley F. M.



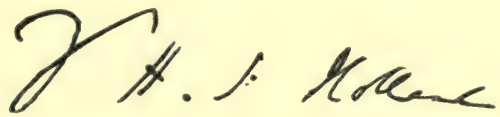
THE CHOIR OF ST PAUL'S, WITH THE PULPIT.

## CANON SCOTT-HOLLAND.

SINCE the death of Dr. Liddon this eloquent divine has been easily chief among the preachers attached to St. Paul's Cathedral. He was born at Ledbury, Herefordshire, in 1847, and was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. with a first class in 1870, being elected to a senior studentship at Christ Church in the same year, holding the theological tutorship from 1872 to 1885, and becoming censor in 1883. In 1882 he had been Select Preacher to the University, and in this and the following year he was senior proctor. He was appointed Honorary Canon of St. Petroc in Truro Cathedral in 1883, and became a Canon of St. Paul's in 1884. For several years (1883–91) he was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Truro. He is the author of a volume on the Apostolic Fathers, contributed the article on Faith to "Lux Mundi," and has published several notable collections of sermons, including "Logic and Life" (1882), "Creed and Character" (1886), "Christ or Ecclesiastes" (1887), and "On Behalf of Belief" (1888). The article on Justin Martyr in the "Dictionary of Christian Biography" is from his pen.



*Photographed for the Church Agency, Lim.*





A Dutch Scene.

## "MAARTEN MAARTENS."

This eminent Dutch novelist, immediate as was his success when his first book saw the light, had to encounter no little difficulty in getting a hearing. As we learn from a sketch by Mr. M. H. Spielmann in the *Graphic*, he refused to go to the Bar because of his disinclination to prove black white, and was giving himself, not very wholeheartedly, to politics when the ill-health of his wife pointed to the desirability of a sojourn in the Riviera. It was during this period of enforced leisure that he sought occupation in writing fiction, and the result of the attempt, "The Sin of Joost Avelingh," was published about the end of 1889. Encouraged by its reception, he followed it up in 1891 with "An Old Maid's Love," which was succeeded in 1892 by "A Question of Taste" and "God's Fool," and these by "The Greater Glory" (1894). The perfect mastery of English which his works make manifest is explained by the fact that several of his early years were spent in an English school. Among his most salient qualities as a novelist are his remarkable powers of satire, his insight, and his moral elevation.



*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

Always yours sincerely

Maarten Maartens



VIEW IN STUDLEY PARK.

# THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G.

THE lord of Studley Royal has had a long and varied official career. Born in the year 1827, he entered the House of Commons as Liberal member for Hull in 1852, and remained in the Lower House until, in 1859, he succeeded his father as Earl of Ripon, taking office the same year as Under-Secretary for War. His next appointment was as Under-Secretary for India, and shortly afterwards, in 1863, he attained to Cabinet rank as War Secretary. In 1866 he became Secretary for India, and from 1866 to 1873 was Lord President of the Council. In 1871 he had been raised to a marquisate; his conversion to Roman Catholicism dates from 1874. When the Liberals came back to office in 1880 his lordship was appointed Viceroy of India, a post which he resigned in 1884, to the great regret of the natives, among whom he had become exceedingly popular. In Mr. Gladstone's administration of 1886 he was First Lord of the Admiralty, and since 1890 he has been at the Colonial Office. Lord Ripon is notable among peers for his strong democratic sympathies.



*Photo : Barrauds, Lim.*

Ribot

# MR. FRANK DICKSEE, R.A.

THIS characteristically English artist is a native of London. He was born on the 27th of November, 1853, and studied first under his father, Thomas Francis Dicksee, and afterwards in the Royal Academy schools, where in 1872 he won a silver medal with a drawing from the antique, while in 1875 he carried off the gold medal with a vigorous picture entitled "Elijah confronting Ahab and Jezebel in Naboth's Vineyard," exhibited in the following year. His "Harmony," produced in 1877, when he was only in his twenty-fourth year, was bought by the Council of the Academy under the terms of the Chantrey bequest, and the etching of it by Waltner carried his name and fame beyond the seas. Among the charming canvases that followed it were "The Embarkation" (1879), a theme taken from the "Evangeline" of Longfellow, "The House Builders" (1880), "The Symbol" (1881), "The Love Story" (1882), "The Foolish Virgins" (1883), "Romeo and Juliet" (1884), "Chivalry" (1885), "Memories" (1886), and "Hesperia" (1887). In later years Mr. Dicksee has shown "Within the Shadow of the Church" (1888), "The Passing of Arthur" (1889), "The Redemption of Tannhäuser" (1890), "Leila" (1892), 'The Funeral of a Viking" (1893), and "The Magic Crystal" and "A Summer Sea" (1894). To the Exhibition of 1895 he sent four canvases—"A Reverie," "Paolo and Francesca," and two North Devon Coast Scenes. He was elected an A.R.A. in 1881, and an R.A. in 1891, the year in which he exhibited his celebrated "Mountain of the Winds." His diploma work, entitled "Startled," was shown in 1892.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Frank Dubrez



THE SCHLOSS-BRÜCKE, WITH THE LUSTGARTEN, BERLIN.

# THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD MALET.

THE British Ambassador at Berlin is a diplomatist by descent. His father was the late Sir Alexander Malet, K.C.B., once British Minister at Frankfort, and he was born at The Hague on the 10th of October, 1837. His varied and successful diplomatic career began in 1854, as *attaché* at Frankfort, and he afterwards held appointments at Brussels, Rio de Janeiro, Washington, and many other capitals. In 1878 he was Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople in the absence of the Ambassador; in the following year he went to Egypt as Agent-Consul-General, being rewarded in 1881 with a K.C.B., and in 1882 with the Khedive's Star. In 1883 he was made Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and succeeded the late Lord Ampthill as Ambassador at Berlin in 1884. In 1885, the year of his marriage with Lady Ermyntrude Russell, daughter of the ninth Duke of Bedford, his Excellency was sworn a Privy Councillor and made a G.C.M.G., and was honoured with a G.C.B. in 1886.



*Photo: Fritz Leyde & Co., Berlin.*

Yours faithfully
Edward B. Malet

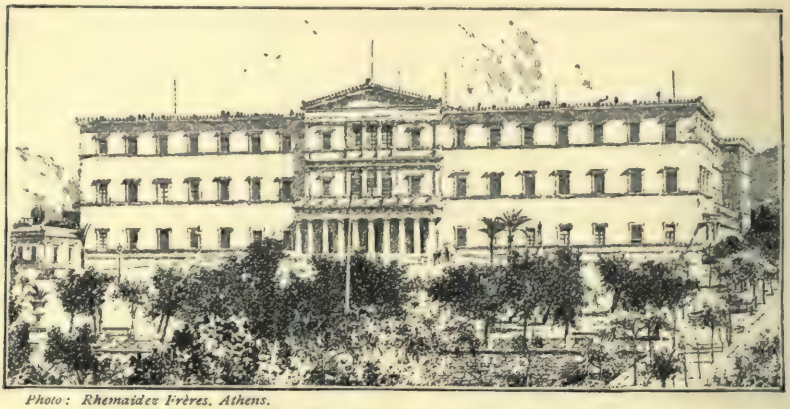


*Photo: Rhomaïdes Frères, Athens.*

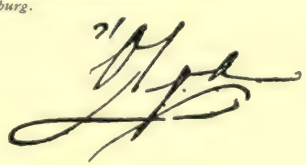
THE ROYAL PALACE, ATHENS.

# THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE HELLENES belongs to the Royal House of Russia, being the eldest daughter of the Grand-Duke Constantine, brother of the late and uncle of the present Czar. She was born on the 3rd of September, 1851, and christened Olga Constantinovna. She was married to King George—who is a brother of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and of the Empress Marie of Russia, being a son of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbürg-Glücksburg, the present King of Denmark—on the 27th of October, 1867, four years after her consort, at the invitation of the Greek National Assembly, had assumed the Hellenic crown. There have been seven children of the marriage—Prince Constantine, the Heir-Apparent, born on the 2nd of August, 1868; Prince George, on the 24th of June, 1869; the Princess Alexandra, on the 30th of August, 1870; Prince Nicholas, on the 21st of January, 1872; Princess Maria, on the 3rd of March, 1876; Prince Andrew, on the 1st of February, 1882; and Prince Christopher, on the 10th of August, 1888.



*Photo: A. Pasetti, St. Petersburg.*





OFF GREENHITHE (FROM THE "TIDAL THAMES").

# MR. GRANT ALLEN.

A SINGULARLY lucid exponent of evolution, Mr. Grant Allen has given special attention to the more æsthetic aspects of the theory, notably in his books on "The Colour Sense" and "Flowers and their Pedigrees." Since 1883, when his "Strange Stories" were published, he has given his attention almost entirely to fiction, though he turned aside to supply the text for the work from which the above illustration is taken. His novels have had a large circulation, but their author, with ingenuous candour, has proclaimed from the house-tops that he thinks very little of them himself, and that the only one of them which he has written to please himself is "The Woman Who Did," which, rather curiously, seems to not a few critics to be a less artistic production than those in which he strove to bring himself down to the level of the vulgar. We can only add that this versatile *littérateur*, though a graduate of Merton College, Oxford, and boasting Irish blood, is a Colonial, having been born at Kingston, Canada, on the 24th of February, 1848.



*Photo: Walery, Lim., Regent Street, W.*

Faithfully yours,

Grant Allen.



*Photo: H. C. Jennings, Norwich.*

GENERAL VIEW OF NORWICH.

# THE REV. DR. BARRETT.

DR. BARRETT, who has been so long and so honourably associated with the ancient city of Norwich, is a graduate of London University, and received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of St. Andrews. He studied theology at Lancashire College, entered upon his ministerial career in 1866, and was called to the chair of the Congregational Union in 1894. With the developments in doctrine and in method which recent years have witnessed he has little sympathy; but those of his co-religionists who are identified with the new ideas are little likely to complain of his temperate and judicious advocacy of the older Evangelicalism. The first of his two Presidential addresses dealt with "The Secularisation of the Pulpit;" the theme of the second and complementary one was "The Secularisation of the Church." The timeliness and reasonableness of much that he was moved to say by way of caution to those who accept "the gospel of the secular life" must have been obvious to all who heard him; and he for his part frankly conceded that "the problems of social life demand solution as much as the problems of individual life."



*Photo: Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.*

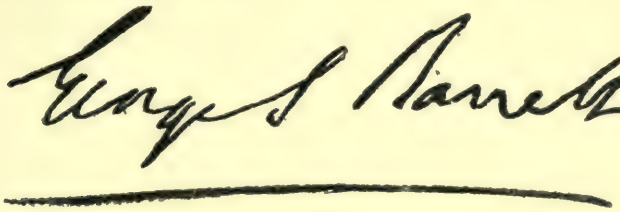




*Photo: W. Lawrence, Dublin.*

O'Connell (Sackville) Street, Dublin.

# MR. MICHAEL DAVITT.

The courage and sincerity of this eloquent Irishman have long been recognised by those who have no sympathy with the causes which he has done so much to promote. The son of a farmer of Straide, Co. Mayo, he was born in 1846. While he was yet a child his father was evicted from his holding, and removed to Haslingden, in Lancashire, where the boy Michael was put to work in a factory, and there met with an accident which resulted in the loss of his right arm. Becoming a Fenian, he in 1870 was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for having illegal arms in his possession. By the time he was released, in 1877, on ticket-of-leave, he had thought out the plan of an organisation for advancing the interests of the Irish tenants; and presently the Land League was founded in offices in Sackville (now O'Connell) Street, Dublin. In 1881–82 he served a further fifteen months of his unexpired sentence, and in the following year was incarcerated for four months in default of entering into bail to keep the peace. He was elected to the Dublin Town Council in 1885, and for a few months in 1892–93 sat in the House of Commons.

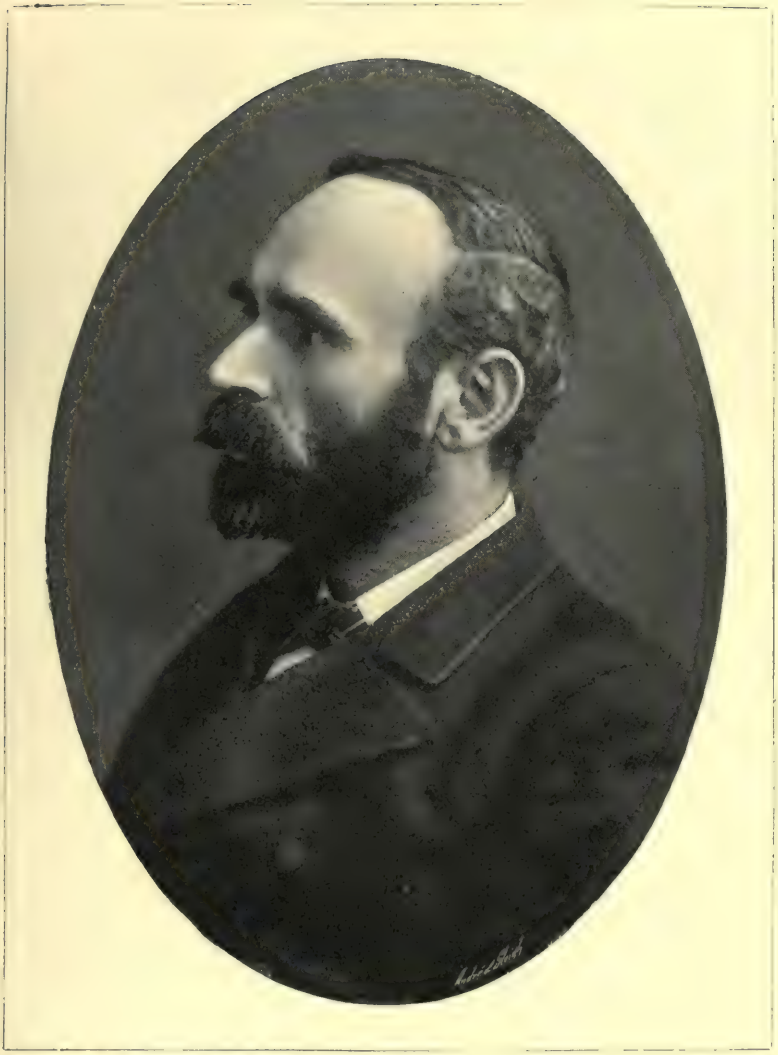


*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Yours very truly

Michael Davitt



View in Samarcand.

# PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBÉRY.

The Hungarian traveller and scholar is one of those who have risen to eminence by their own enterprise and talent. His father dying a few months after his birth, in 1832, his mother was left to bring up a large family in poverty, and at the age of twelve apprenticed him to a ladies' dress-maker. Presently he became a waiter and tutor at the inn of Duna-Szerdahely, his native village, and there remained until he contrived to enter himself as a student at the Pressburg Gymnasium. Afterwards he was for some time a tutor at Pesth. In 1853 he set out for Constantinople, and five years later published his German-Turkish Dictionary. Then, in the disguise of a dervish, he visited many unfrequented parts of the East, crossing the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, proceeding to Bokhara, Samarcand, Herat, and Meshed, and coming back by way of Teheran and Trebizond. Soon after his return from this daring expedition he became Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Pesth. He has written extensively on Eastern politics, and in 1885 undertook a lecturing tour in England to stir up public opinion against Russian encroachments.



*Photo: K. Koller, Budapest.*

Yours faithfully

A. Vambery



*Photo: W. Lawrence, Dublin.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, BELFAST.

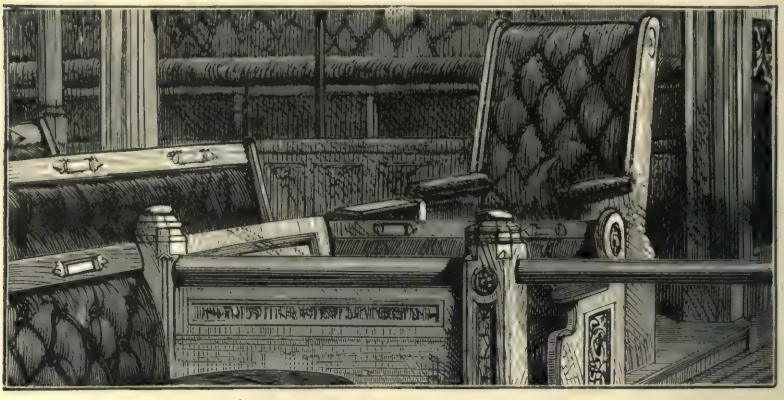
# THE REV. JOHN HALL, D.D.

THIS eminent Presbyterian divine is an Irishman, born in the county of Armagh on the 31st of July, 1829. At the age of thirteen he entered Belfast College, and on the completion of his studies, in 1849, received his licence to preach. For some time he engaged in evangelistic work in the West of Ireland, then settling at Armagh as pastor of the Presbyterian church, which he resigned in 1858 in order to become minister of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. In 1867 the Presbyterian Church of Ireland delegated him to represent it before the Presbyterian Churches of the United States, and no sooner had he returned than he was invited to become minister of one of the most important churches of his communion in New York—that of the Fifth Avenue. He accepted the call, and the connection thus formed has never been broken. In 1881 he became Chancellor of the University of the City of New York. Among his published works are "Questions of the Day," "God's Words Through Preaching," and "American Evangelists."



*Photo: Abernethy, Belfast.*

John Hall D.D.



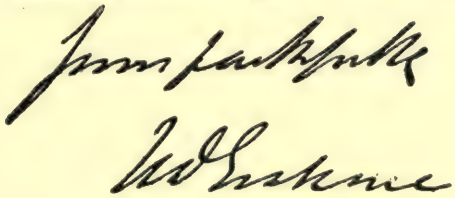
CHAIR OF THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS.

# THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS.

MR. H. D. ERSKINE has held the office of Serjeant-at-Arms since 1885, when he succeeded the late Sir Ralph Gosset, under whom he had served as Deputy-Serjeant. One of the most picturesque of his ceremonial duties is to bear the Mace before the Speaker when "the First Commoner" enters the House; the "bauble" is placed on the table when the Speaker takes the Chair, and under the table when the House goes into Committee. Another of his ancient functions is to shut and lock the door of the House of Commons when "Black Rod" appears in the Lobby to desire the representatives of the people to give their attendance in the House of Lords. The official of the Lords having three times knocked upon the portal with his rod, the Serjeant-at-Arms demands through a wicket to know his business, and when this has been duly reported to the Speaker, the Commons agree to admit him. While the House is sitting, either the Serjeant-at-Arms or his deputy occupies the chair shown in our head-piece, ready to execute any directions the Speaker may give for the maintenance of order.



*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*





CHAPEL OF THE MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.

## CANON CHEYNE, D.D.

THE learned Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford has long been known as one of the foremost representatives in England of the school of criticism founded by Ewald. He has written extensively on the literature of the Old Testament, and several of his works, notably the Bampton Lectures in 1889 on "The Historical Origin and Religious Ideas of the Psalter," in which he sought to show that the later Psalms are of Post-Exilian origin, have excited a good deal of controversy, running counter as they do to traditional Biblical views. He has not, however, been led by adverse criticism to abandon his positions, as may be seen from his later works, "Aids to the Devout Study of Criticism," and "Founders of Old Testament Criticism." The Professor, who was born in London on the 18th of September, 1841, and educated at the Merchant Taylors' School and at Worcester College, Oxford, was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and is a Canon of Rochester. Many of the articles on Biblical criticism in the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" are from his pen.

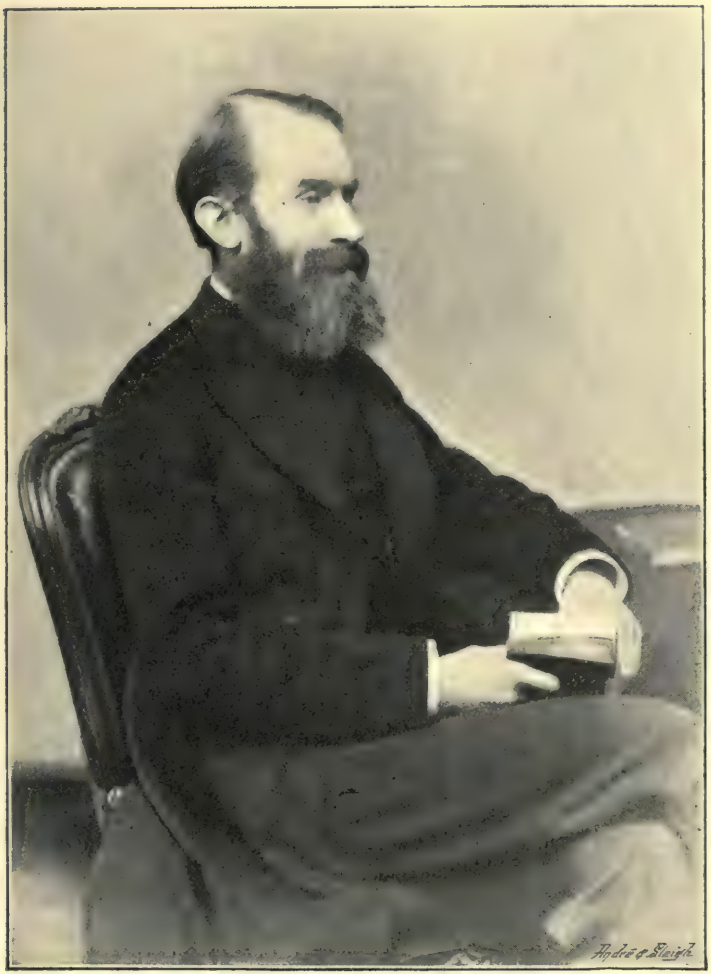


*Photo: John Done & Co., New Barnet.*

T. K. Cheyne.



GATEWAY OF LINCOLN'S INN, CHANCERY LANE.

# SIR RICHARD WEBSTER, Q.C.

THE EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL distinguished himself hardly less as an athlete in his Cambridge days than he has since done as a profound lawyer. The second son of the late Mr. Thomas Webster, Q.C., he was born on the 22nd of December, 1842. He was educated at King's College School and at the Charterhouse, of which he is now one of the Governors, and thence proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a Foundation Scholarship. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1868, he took silk in 1878, at the unusually early age of thirty-five, having already made a great reputation by his mastery of the law relating to patents, engineering, shipping, and railways. It was in 1885 that he first became Attorney-General, an office to which he was reappointed when the Conservatives came back to power in the following year. Sir Richard, from the beginning of his political career, has been one of the most resolute opponents of Irish Nationalism, and he was the leading counsel for the *Times* before the Parnell Commission, conducting his case with the untiring pertinacity always characteristic of him.



*Photo: Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.*

Richard Webster

# MR. JOHN ROBERTS, JUN.

MR. ROBERTS'S mastery of the cue is nothing less than portentous. His primacy at the billiard-table is of a kind to which no parallel can be found in any other form of sport. He was born on the 15th of August, 1847, his father being the Mr. John Roberts who was for twenty years the billiard champion, but has been completely outdistanced by his son. Time was when the elder Roberts was always ready to give any man in the world a start of 300 points in 1,000: his son, some years ago, was able to say, when interrogated as to the difference in the form of professional billiard-players in 1865 and in 1890, "Well, Richards is better than my father ever was, and I can give Richards half the game." His supremacy has been recognised by no one more ungrudgingly than by Mr. William Cook, himself an ex-champion. "His height—5 feet 11 inches—and exceptionally long reach," says this authority, in his work on the game, "are very much in his favour, and probably no other man in the profession makes so little use of the rest, for when occasion requires he can play with his left hand in a style that would have delighted the late Charles Reade. No man wastes so little time over his strokes. There is no hesitation, no dubious gazing first at one ball and then at the other. The entire break seems mapped out in his head, and the ball is struck directly he has taken his sight." His face, says Mr. Cook, habitually wears such a stern and determined expression when he is playing a break that more than one discomfited champion has accused him of "frightening the balls in."

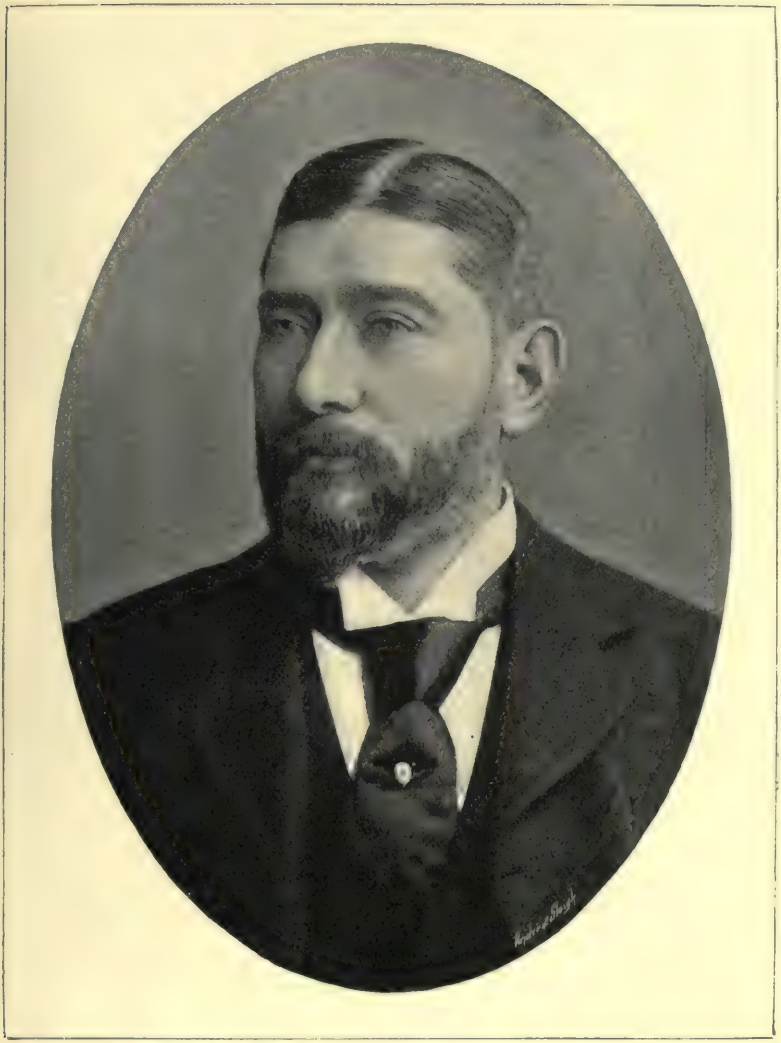


*Photo: R. E. Ruddock, Newcastle-on Tyne.*

Yours Faithfully
John Roberts



Mrs. Mary Davies's Drawing-Room.

# MRS. MARY DAVIES.

The most popular of our ballad-singers was born in London on the 27th of February, 1855, of Welsh parents, her father, Mr. Wm. Davies, being a Bard, known among Welshmen as "Mynorydd." She studied first under Brinley Richards, and then won a scholarship at the Royal Academy, where she had a career of unusual distinction, winning the bronze and silver medals, the Parepa-Rose medal, and the Christine Nilsson prize, and at the end of her five years' course being elected an Associate, and afterwards a member. Her voice was at first marked by sweetness rather than by power, but it gradually grew in volume until it became equal to the demands of the largest concert-halls. The singular charm of her rendering of the old melodies which are ever new is not to be expressed in words, nor need the attempt be made, for most of our readers must have felt it for themselves. She has also sung extensively in oratorio at the Festivals and elsewhere, and was selected by Sir Charles Hallé to create the part of Margaret in Berlioz's *Faust* when that work was first performed in England.



*Photo: H. S. Menaelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

Yours faithfully
Mary Davies



WELLS CATHEDRAL.

# DR. JEX-BLAKE.

IT was as Head-master of Rugby that the present Dean of Wells made name and fame. He succeeded to that important office in 1874, when the fortunes of the school had suffered decline. Under his wise and vigorous direction it quickly recovered from the check, and long before he resigned, in 1887, Rugby had risen again to the high level to which it had attained in the days of Dr. Temple. He was preferred to the Deanery of Wells in 1891, and in the quiet little Somersetshire city his vigorous personality at once made itself felt. Dr. Jex-Blake was born in London, on the 26th of January, 1832, and passed from Rugby to University College, Oxford, where he won a scholarship. Having graduated with distinction, he, in 1855, was appointed Composition Master to the sixth form at Marlborough, and in the same year was elected to a Fellowship at Queen's College, Oxford, which was vacated by his marriage in 1857. From 1858 to 1868 he was Assistant-Master at Rugby; he next became Principal of Cheltenham, and there he remained until the time came for him to return to Rugby.

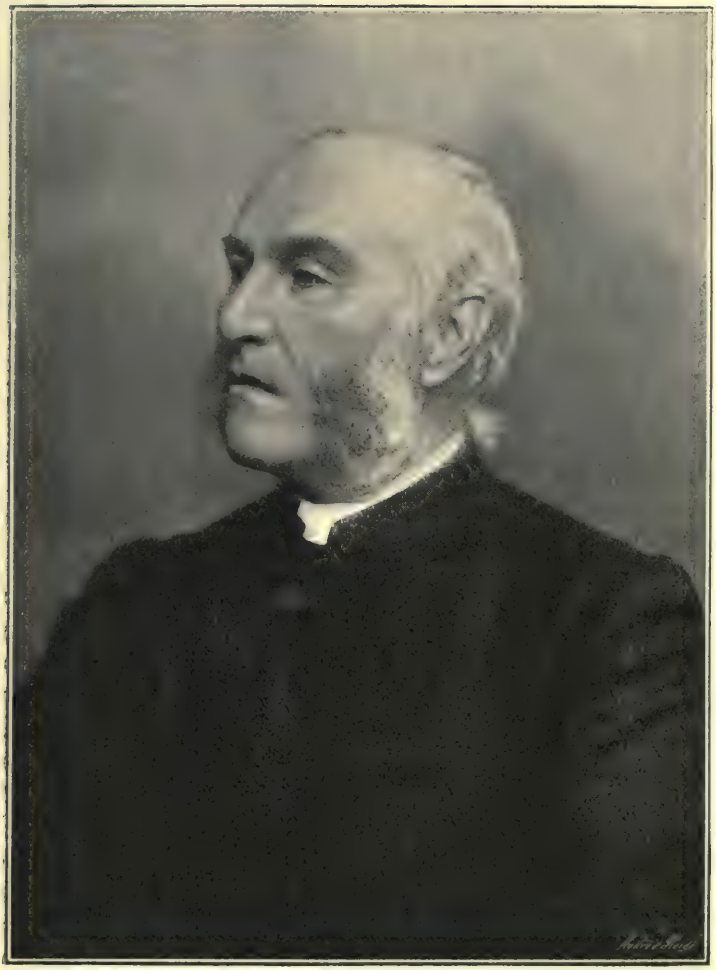


*Photo: Dawkes & Partridge, Wells.*

T. W. Jex-Blake



DUNFERMLINE.

# MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

BORN at Dunfermline on the 25th of November, 1835, of parents who ten years later emigrated to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the "Iron King" at the age of twelve began life on his own account by attending to a small stationary engine. Then he became successively a telegraph messenger and operator; and having, as clerk of the telegraph superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railway, rendered valuable service by promoting the adoption of the Woodruff sleeping-car, he was made superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the line. A profitable speculation in oil wells enabled him to join others in establishing the iron and steel works which, under his vigorous hand, have developed into one of the largest commercial concerns in the world. Mr. Carnegie's views as to the disposition of riches are not those generally held by millionaires, and his benefactions to Dunfermline and other places in his native land, as well as to American institutions, have been on a princely scale. In the world of letters he is known by his "Triumphant Democracy," among other works.



*Photo: Macintyre, Dunfermline.*

Yours truly

Andrew Carnegie

# MR. HALL CAINE.

ALTHOUGH the fame of the author of "The Manxman" is so closely associated with the Isle of Man, he is only Manx on his father's side. Nor was he born on the island, but at Runcorn, in Cheshire—in 1853. At first he practised as an architect in Liverpool, and his earliest literary efforts consisted of contributions to architectural and other papers. At this time it was that he began to be intimate with Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who, while giving little encouragement to his poetical ambition, told him in a letter, "I do think I see your field to lie chiefly in the achievements of fervid and impassioned prose." The phrase is a significant one, and may be taken as an index to the most salient quality of all Mr. Hall Caine's work in the realm of fiction, from "The Shadow of a Crime" onwards. If he has gained less of the favour of the critics than some other contemporary writers, it is to be remembered that he has chosen to oppose himself with might and main to the realistic tendencies of modern fiction; and his success with readers who care nothing for critical theories is not to be denied.



AN ISLE OF MAN SCENE (GLEN HELEN)

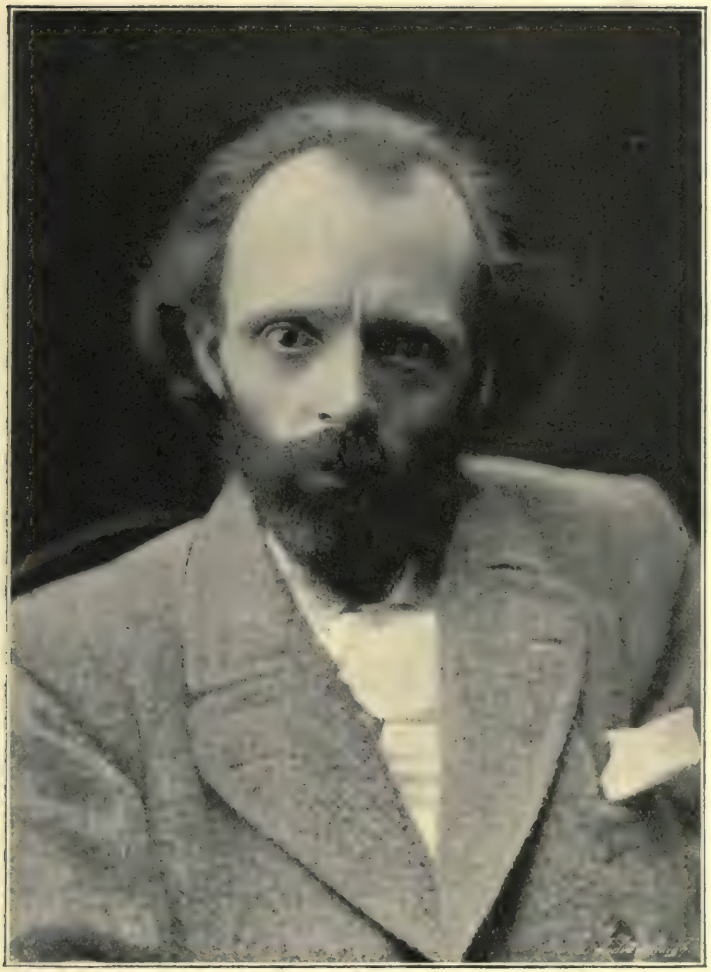


*Photo: H. S. Menaelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

With kindest greetings
Hall Caine

# DR. GEFFCKEN.

THIS able publicist was born at Hamburg on the 9th of December, 1830, and entered the diplomatic service, becoming Secretary of Legation at Paris in 1854. From 1856 to 1866 he represented his native State at Berlin, first as *chargé d'affaires*, then as Hanseatic Minister. In 1866 he was transferred to London; then, in 1869, he was appointed Syndic of Hamburg. In 1872 he became Professor of Political Economy and International Law in the University of Strasburg, resigning in 1882 on grounds of health and returning to Hamburg. In 1888, by communicating to the *Deutsche Rundschau* some extracts from the "Journal" of the lately-deceased Emperor Frederick, he incurred the displeasure of Prince Bismarck, who treated him with characteristic severity. He was arrested, the application of his friends for his release on bail was refused, notwithstanding the state of his health, and he was held in durance for three months, when the Court, after an investigation conducted in secrecy, discharged him, on the curious and significant ground that while he had divulged facts which ought in the national interests to have been kept secret, it was not satisfied that he had full knowledge of the character of the incriminated articles. Dr. Geffcken, who has long taken special interest in English subjects, is a master of the English language, has written a book on the Alabama question, and has occasionally contributed articles to the *Speaker*. An English edition of his work, "The State and the Church in their Historical Relations," was published in 1877.

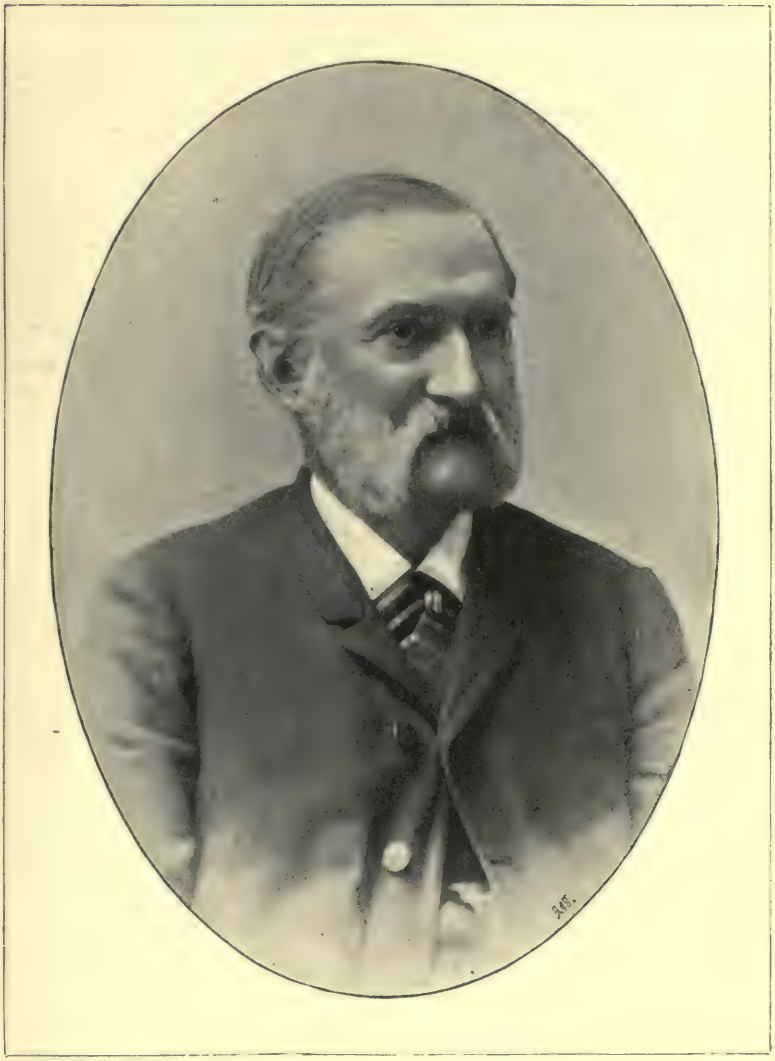


*Photo : J. Kuban, Constance.*

Heinr Jeffden



THE KING'S LIBRARY, BRITISH MUSEUM.

# MR. EDMUND GOSSE.

MR. GOSSE, the son of the late Philip Henry Gosse, the naturalist, was born in London on the 21st of September, 1849, and educated privately. In 1867 he was appointed Assistant-Librarian at the British Museum, a post which he vacated in 1875 in order to become Translator to the Board of Trade. In 1884 he succeeded Mr. Leslie Stephen as Clark Lecturer on English Literature in Trinity College, Cambridge, and in the following year received an honorary M.A. from the University to which he had thus become attached. He was re-elected to the Lectureship in 1886, and retired in 1889. In 1872 and 1874 he travelled in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, to study Scandinavian literature, afterwards visiting Holland with a similar object. The fruits of his researches have since been given to the world in his "Northern Studies," as well as in his introductions to and translations of works of Ibsen, Björnson, and other Norse writers. Mr. Gosse has also written extensively on the literature of his own land, and has published several volumes of poems, as well as a "Life of Grey," whose works he has edited.



*Photo: Fradelle & Young, Regent Street, W.*

Edmund Gosse



ROCHESTER, FROM THE MEDWAY.

# DEAN HOLE.

THE DEAN OF ROCHESTER is famous on both sides of the Atlantic as an amateur of the flower-garden and as one of the best *raconteurs* of the day. Son of the late Samuel Hole, of Caunton Manor, Nottinghamshire, he was born on the 5th of December, 1819, and educated at the Grammar School, Newark-on-Trent, and at Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1875 he became Prebendary of Lincoln, was Select Preacher to his University in 1885–86, and was preferred to the Deanery of Rochester in 1887. His "Book about Roses," published in 1869, has gone through many editions. The first of his works, "A Little Tour in Ireland," was issued so long ago as 1858. Among his more recent literary productions are two volumes of "Memories," abounding with the good stories of which he has always been a diligent gleaner. Nor has the Dean, in the pursuit of lighter interests, been unmindful of his ecclesiastical obligations. Though well on in his eighth decade, he recently undertook a successful lecturing tour in America to raise funds for the restoration of Rochester Cathedral.



*Photo: Samuel A. Walker, 230, Regent Street, W.*

Faithfully Yours

S. Reynolds Hole.



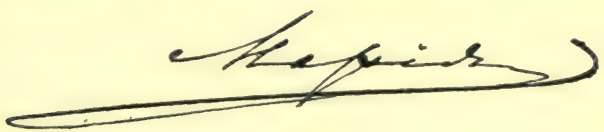
THE NICOLAI BRIDGE, ST. PETERSBURG

# THE EMPRESS MARIE OF RUSSIA.

IN the bereavement which she suffered in 1894 Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Marie of Russia was regarded with peculiar sympathy by the English people, who were not uninfluenced by the knowledge that she is a sister of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. The second of the three daughters of the King and Queen of Denmark, she was born on the 26th of November, 1847, so that she is three years the junior of the Princess of Wales. Her Majesty was married to the late Czar at St. Petersburg on the 9th of November, 1866, and has had five children, of whom the eldest now sits upon his father's throne. Of the other children of the marriage, the Grand Duke George was born on the 9th of May, 1871, the Grand Duchess Zenia on the 6th of April, 1875, the Grand Duke Michael on the 4th of December, 1878, and the Grand Duchess Olga on the 13th of June, 1882. The Empress, it will be remembered, was with the late Czar in the mysterious accident on the Transcaspian Railway in October, 1888, when the royal party so narrowly escaped destruction.

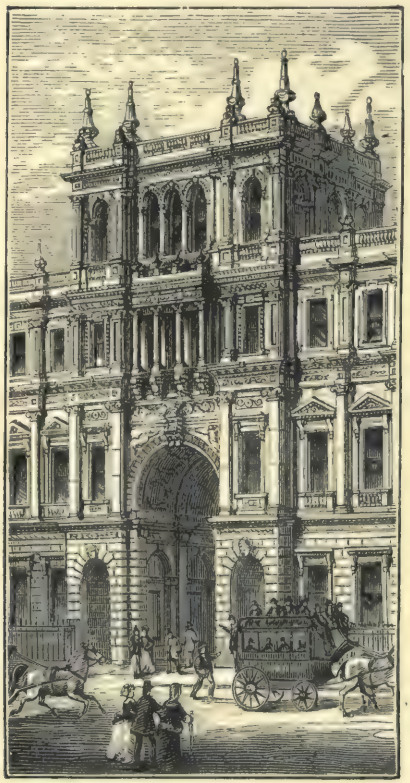


*Photo: A. Pasetti, St. Petersburg*



# LORD RAYLEIGH.

THE discoverer, with Professor Ramsay, of argon, as announced at the Oxford meeting of the British Association in 1894, followed the late Dr. Tyndall as Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution in 1887. From 1879 to 1884 he was Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge, where he had been Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1865, and Fellow of his college (Trinity) in 1866. He is also a D.C.L. of Oxford, a D.Sc. of Cambridge and of Dublin, and an LL.D. of the McGill University, Montreal, and has for some years been one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society, as well as a Corresponding Member of the French Institute. He is the author of an important work on "The Theory of Sound," and has contributed many papers to scientific periodicals. His lordship was born on the 12th of November, 1842, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, the second Baron Rayleigh, in 1873. By his marriage with Miss Evelyn Balfour, a sister of Mr. Arthur Balfour, he has had four sons, of whom three survive.



ENTRANCE TO BURLINGTON HOUSE.



*Photo: Mantil & Fox, Piccadilly, W.*

I am
Yrs faithfully
Rayleigh



New Palace Yard, Westminster.

# THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Dr. Bradley, who was born in 1821, the son of a clergyman, was educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford, where he was a favourite pupil of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, whom he was to succeed as Dean of Westminster. For some years he was an assistant master at Rugby, until in 1858 he was elected Head Master of Marlborough. In 1870 he succeeded the late Dean Plumptre as Master of University College, Oxford, and in 1881 was appointed to a canonry in Worcester Cathedral, whence a few months later he was preferred to the Deanery of Westminster. In the interval he had held the office of Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and been Select Preacher to his University. He received an LL.D. from St. Andrews in 1873, and a D.D. from Oxford in 1881. His "Recollections of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley" were published in 1883, his Westminster Abbey lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes appeared in 1885, and a similar series on the Book of Job in 1887. He has also made an important contribution to Mr. Prothero's Life of Stanley.

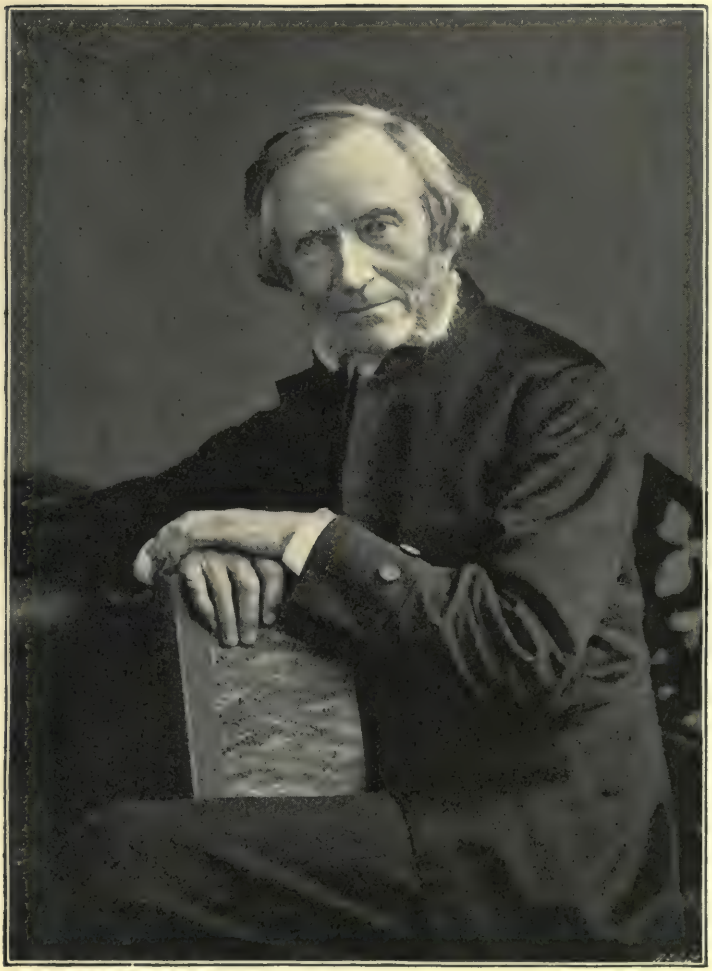


*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

G. H. Bradley



Royal Military Academy, Woolwich

# MR. JAMES PAYN.

This prolific and entertaining author, from whose sick chamber has come the pathetic paper on "The Backwater of Life," was born at Cheltenham in 1830, and educated at Eton and at Woolwich Academy, and then—having decided upon a civil instead of a military career—at Trinity College, Cambridge. In the year that he took his degree (1854) he published a volume of verse under the title "Stories from Boccaccio." It was succeeded by another book of poems in 1885. Mr. Payn then turned his attention to fiction, became a regular contributor to *Household Words*, was appointed editor of *Chambers's Journal* in 1858, and in 1882 succeeded Mr. Leslie Stephen as editor of *The Cornhill Magazine*. Endless as is the list of Mr. Payn's works, they have never fallen below a high literary standard: in all of them there is the attraction of rapid narrative, lively dialogue, and pleasant humour, with bold and sometimes daring invention. His "Literary Recollections," published in 1886, was followed in 1894 by "Gleams of Memory," a work of singular geniality and charm.



*Photo: Walery, Lim., Regent Str.et, W.*

James Payn



Sir George Reid's Studio.

# SIR GEORGE REID.

The work of the President of the Royal Scottish Academy has many "notes" of the traditional Scottish style, pleasantly qualified, however, by traces of the influences which affected him when, as a young man, he was studying on the Continent under such masters as Mollinger, Yvon, and Israels. To the general public he is known chiefly as a portraitist; but those who have made a careful study of his pieces see at least as much, if not more, to admire in his landscapes and in his rich and satisfying studies of colour in flowers. Among his best landscapes may be named "The Peat-Gatherers" (1869), "Jedburgh" (1876), "Whins in Bloom," which adorned the walls of Burlington House in 1877, "Dornoch," his diploma work, now in the National Gallery, Edinburgh, and "Montrose." His portraits of eminent Scotsmen are so numerous that it is not easy to make a selection; but not the least notable of them are his Dr. John Brown, the author of "Rab and his Friends," Dr. George Macdonald, the novelist, Dr. Bonar, of Greenock, Sir Daniel Wilson, and Sir John Millais.



*Photo: J. Moffat, Edinburgh.*

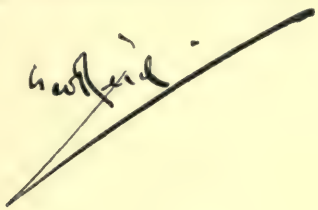




*Photo: Messrs. Vaughan & Whitfield.*

BOURNEMOUTH, FROM THE PIER.

# DR. C. HUBERT H. PARRY.

THE Director of the Royal College of Music, the foremost of living English composers, is also the author of erudite and luminous works on musical subjects; among them, "Studies of Great Composers" (1886) and "The Art of Music" (1893); and the same qualities mark his contributions to Sir George Grove's great "Dictionary of Music." Born at Bournemouth on the 27th of February, 1848, he was educated first at Eton and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a Second-class in Law and in History. At Eton he had the advantage of studying music under Sir George Elvey, then organist at St. George's Chapel; later his studies were directed by Sir William Sterndale Bennett and Sir George Macfarren. His compositions, which range over a wide field, include an opera, *Lancelot and Guinevere;* but his greatest triumphs have been in the domains of cantata and oratorio. If the first of his oratorios, *Judith,* is a scholarly and powerful work, in *Job,* and in the more recent *King Saul,* the composer has reached a yet higher level of achievement.



*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

Yours faithfully
C. Hubert H. Parry.



PRESSBURG.

# MAURUS JOKAÏ.

THE Hungarian novelist and patriot is a writer of singular fertility, having produced some five-and-twenty full-length romances and upwards of three hundred shorter works of fiction, besides several dramas. Yet his work as an author has hardly been the most serious business of his life. From his youth upwards he has been an ardent politician. He became editor of a paper in the Hungarian capital at the age of twenty-one, and proclaimed "The Twelve Points of Pesth" in the stirring days of 1848; and it is said that after the surrender of Villagos in 1849 he was only saved from suicide, as an alternative to capture by the Russians, by the opportune arrival of his wife with money which facilitated his escape. He was born on the 19th of February, 1825, at Koborn, the son of an advocate, was educated at Pressburg and elsewhere, and at Pesth qualified himself for his father's profession; but, becoming immersed in politics and journalism, never practised. It was in 1848 that he married the famous tragedian Rosa Laborfalvi, who in the hour of his extremity disposed of her jewels in order to equip him with funds.



*Photo: Ellinger Ede, Budapest.*

Goldziher



*Photo: Arthur Winter, Preston.*

VIEW OF PRESTON.

# VISCOUNT CROSS.

BORN at Red Scar, near Preston, on the 30th of May, 1823, the third son of the late Mr. William Cross, Lord Cross was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1849 he was called to the Bar, and went the Northern Circuit. He entered the House of Commons as member for Preston in 1857, but lost his seat in 1862, and was not again seen in Parliament until 1868, when he was elected for South-West Lancashire. In 1874, although he had held no office before, he was appointed Home Secretary by Mr. Disraeli, whose choice he amply justified by the skill with which he piloted a number of important measures through the House, as well as by the ability with which he defended the foreign policy of the Government. In 1885 he was reappointed to the Home Office, and after the Unionist victory of 1886 was made a Viscount, and became Secretary of State for India, an office which he held until Mr. Gladstone's return to power in 1892. His lordship has received honorary degrees from the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford, and St. Andrews.

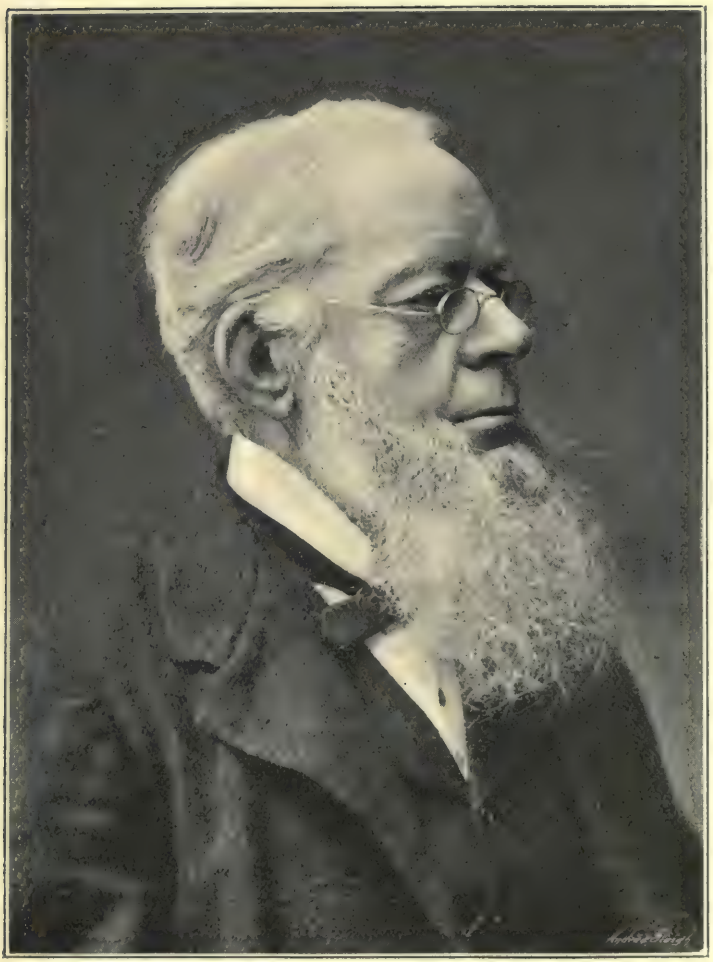


*Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.*

Cross



RUINS AT CORINTH.

# DR. MAHAFFY.

THE Professor of Ancient History in Trinity College, Dublin, was born on the 26th of February, 1839, at Chapponnaire, near Vevay, on the Lake of Geneva. His education was begun in Germany, and continued at Trinity College, where he ran a distinguished course, obtaining in succession a scholarship, two Senior Moderatorships, and a Fellowship. He was appointed to his present Professorship in 1869, became Donnellan Lecturer in 1873, and received the degree of D.D. in 1886, and that of Mus.D. in 1891, while in 1882 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Author of many works on Greek life and literature, he has been invested by the King of Greece with the Gold Cross of the Order of the Saviour in recognition of his labours in this kind. But the Professor seems to have taken all knowledge for his province, and has written extensively and luminously on modern philosophy, as well as on lighter subjects, such as "The Art of Conversation" and "The Decay of Modern Preaching."



*Photo: Fradelle & Young, Regent Street, W.*

I am yours Sincerely

J. P. Mahaffy

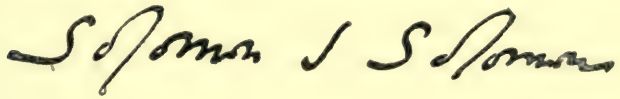


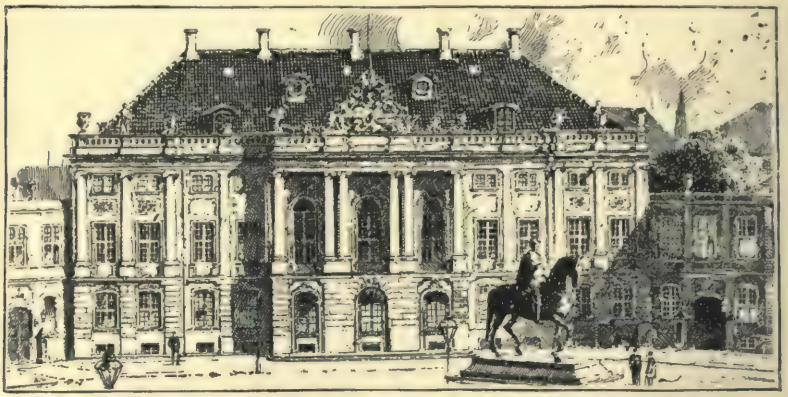
# MR. SOLOMON J. SOLOMON.

Mr. Solomon, who was born at Southwark on the 16th of September, 1860, began to draw almost as soon as he could grasp the pencil. From Heatherley's School of Art he passed, in his sixteenth year, into the schools of the Royal Academy, where he remained for some eighteen months. Then he went to Paris, and became a pupil of Cabanel. Next he worked under Wagner at Munich, whence he quickly departed for Italy, with no very high opinion of his German master's training. Returning to England, he made his first contribution—the "Portrait of a Gentleman"—to the show at Burlington House, and then started off on a trip through Spain. The winter was passed in Morocco, and in the spring Mr. Solomon again placed himself under the direction of Cabanel, and for nearly ten months laboured strenuously at life-size studies. The Salon now accepted his vigorous portrait of Dr. Stephens, and the Royal Academy a highly-finished little picture, "Waiting." His next Academy piece, "Ruth and Naomi," was painted at Tangiers during a second visit to Morocco; but it was not till 1886, when the daring and powerful "Cassandra" appeared, that Mr. Solomon was accepted as a man with a future. To "Cassandra" succeeded the yet more forcible "Samson;" afterwards came "Niobe," a picture of absolute repose, which received a third-class medal at the Salon. It has been followed by "The Judgment of Paris," by "Orpheus and Eurydice," and by several other notable works, as well as by some striking portraits.



*Photo: Van der Weyde, Regent Street, W.*





THE AMALIENBORG (ROYAL) PALACE, COPENHAGEN.

# THE QUEEN OF DENMARK.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN LOUISE OF DENMARK was born so long ago as the 7th of September, 1817, daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel, and was married to King Christian IX. on the 26th of May, 1842, some twenty-one years before his assumption of the Crown. All her children were born before her consort's accession—Prince Frederick in 1843, the Princess Alexandra in 1844, Prince Wilhelm in 1845, Princess Marie Dagmar in 1847, the Princess Thyra in 1853, and Prince Waldemar in 1858. The eldest daughter is, of course, our Princess of Wales; the second is the widowed Empress Marie of Russia; the third married Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland. The sons also are all married—the Crown Prince to the Princess Louisa, daughter of the late King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway; Prince Wilhelm, now King of the Hellenes, to Olga Constantinovna, Grand Duchess of Russia; and Prince Waldemar to Princess Marie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres. The King and Queen of Denmark celebrated their golden wedding in 1892, and visited England to "assist" at the Duke of York's marriage in 1893.



*Photo: Hansen & Weller, Copenhagen.*

Louise Queen of Denmark



BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

# THE REV. DR. PARKHURST.

THE hero of the last great crusade against Tammany is a divine of the Presbyterian communion. When the Society for the Prevention of Crime was started in New York some years ago, with the object of purifying the administration of the city, he was solicited to become its President. He accepted the office on the condition that the Society should attack what appeared to him to be the root of the evil—the alliance of the police with evil-doers; and he has himself told the story of the struggle in the work recently published under the title of "Our Fight with Tammany." The narrative is by no means wanting in colour and vigour; but indulgence in striking chapter-titles and stinging epithets may very well be excused when it is remembered that the book was written in the flush of a victory which followed all the omens of crushing defeat. After such shocking revelations of corruption as were made by the Lexow Committee, the people of New York might well have despaired for the future of their city had not the exertions of Dr. Parkhurst and his colleagues effected the signal overthrow of Tammany at the last elections.

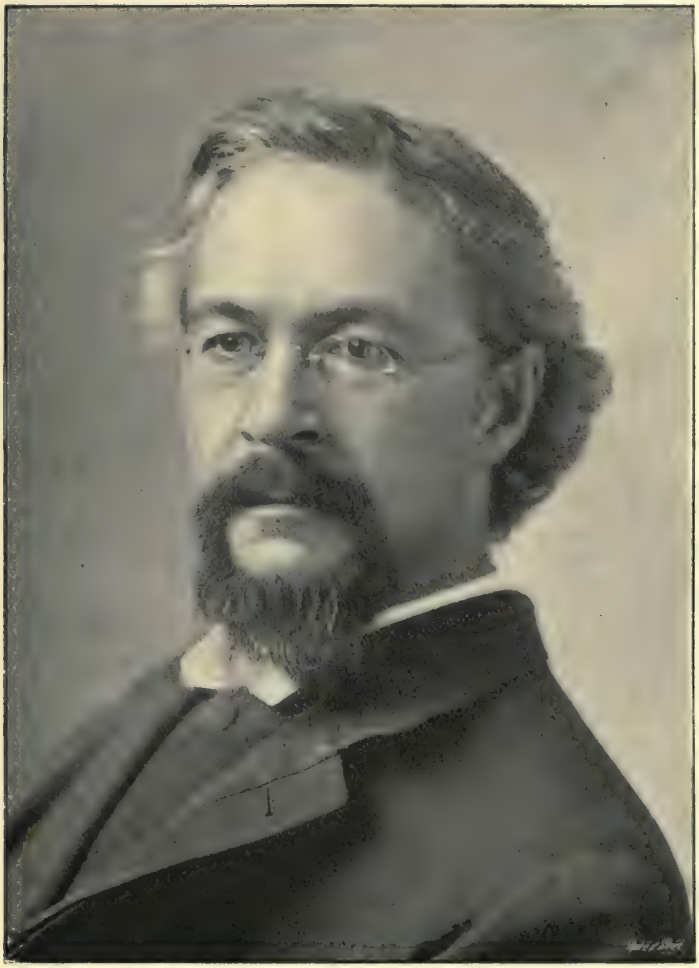


*Photo: Sarony, New York.*

C. H. Parkhurst

# RIGHT HON. A. H. D. ACLAND.

THE Vice-President of the Council of Education, whose zeal in the cause of education is not disputed even by those who have had fault to find with his policy, is the third son of Sir Thomas Acland, the Devonshire baronet who was born in the same year as his leader and friend, Mr. Gladstone. Born in 1847, Mr. Arthur Acland was educated at Rugby and at Christ Church, Oxford. He became Senior Bursar of Balliol—of which he is still an Honorary Fellow — was also appointed Steward of Christ Church, and from 1875 to 1877 was Principal of the Oxford Military School at Cowley. In 1879 he renounced holy orders, and in 1885 was elected M.P. for the Rotherham Division of Yorkshire, a constituency which he still represents. Of a retiring disposition, he has never indulged in over-much speaking, but his mastery of educational questions, as well as of some branches of economics, gradually made itself felt, and his appointment to the post, in which he has shown himself to be so vigorous an administrator, was all but a foregone conclusion.



GATEWAY OF RUGBY SCHOOL.



*Photo: Savony, Scarborough.*

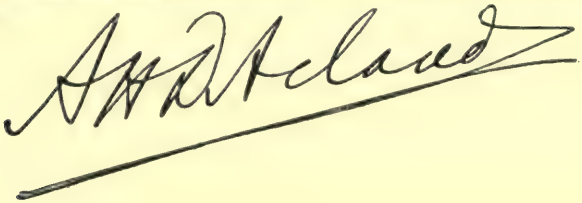




*Photo: F. G. O. Stuart, Southampton.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, FROM THE SOUTH.

# MR. AUGUST MANNS.

THE conductor of the Crystal Palace Concerts has probably done more than anyone else to familiarise English audiences with the best Continental music, at the same time that he has been consistently mindful of the claims of English music and English musicians. For many years past the Sydenham orchestra has had a European reputation, and much as the musical art lends itself to difference of opinion, there is none to dispute his right to be classed among the greatest conductors of the age. He was born at Stolzenburg, in Prussia, in 1825, and was appointed Musical Director of the Crystal Palace so long ago as 1855, succeeding Sir Michael Costa as conductor of the Handel Festival in 1883. At the end of April, 1895, a reception, organised by the leading musicians of London, was held at the Grafton Galleries in celebration of his seventieth birthday, when he was presented with a highly complimentary address by Sir George Grove, and decorated by the Duke of Coburg—himself a musician—with the "Art and Science" Order of the Duchy.

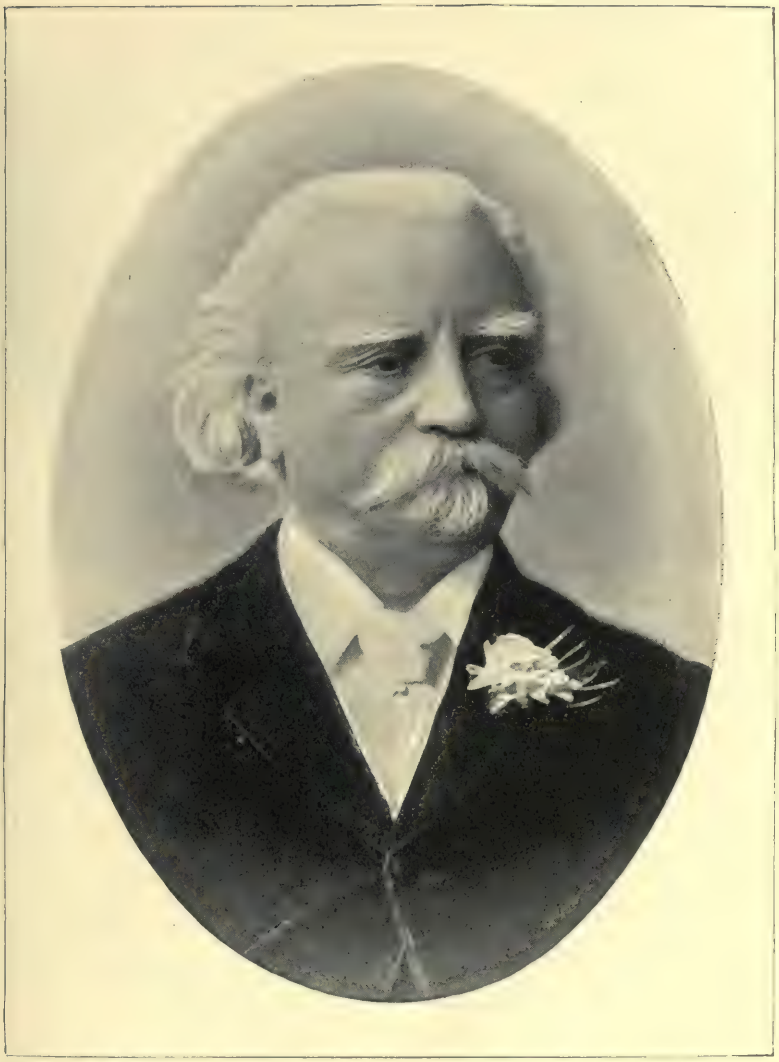


*Photo: Negretti & Zambra, Crystal Palace.*

Yours faithfully
Augustus Harris.



*Photo: Valentine & Sons, Dundee.*

LIME STREET, LIVERPOOL.

# MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

MR. LE GALLIENNE belongs to a Guernsey family, but was born at Liverpool, on the 20th of January, 1866. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of a chartered accountant. But his literary gift was not to be denied; and he found relief from the ledger in writing sonnets, which were privately printed in 1887. For some months in 1889 he was literary secretary to Mr. Wilson Barrett. But his work on George Meredith, his "Volumes in Folio," and his "Book-bills of Narcissus" had by this time made him known in literary circles in London, and early in 1891 he was invited to join the staff of an evening paper as literary critic. His "English Poems," containing not a few pieces of much promise, appeared in 1892; his suggestive, if not very profound, "Religion of a Literary Man" in 1893; his graceful "Prose Fancies" in 1894; his "Robert Louis Stevenson and other Poems" in 1895. Mr. Le Gallienne's lectures on such subjects as the "Nonconformist Conscience" came as a surprise to many of his admirers, who perhaps fail to realise that one who has produced so much literary work has not yet turned thirty.



*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

yours faithfully

Richard Le Gallienne.

# THE REV. PROFESSOR SANDAY.

By virtue of his candour and amenity, Dr. Sanday is one of the most effective of contemporary apologists. His book on "The Authorship and Historical Character of the Fourth Gospel," in which, while maintaining the Johannine origin and substantial authenticity of the work which bears St. John's name, he frankly admits the subjectivity charged against it by more advanced critics, is a model of judicious advocacy. Nor need less be said of his other works—his "Gospels in the Second Century," his "Oracles of God," his "Two Present Day Questions," and his more recent Bampton Lectures on Inspiration—a subject with which his insight, even more than his chaste and graceful style, peculiarly qualified him to deal. He was born at Holme Pierrepoint on the 1st of August, 1843, and was educated at Repton School, and at Balliol and Corpus Christi, Oxford, became Scholar of the latter college in 1863, obtained a first-class in 1865, and was Fellow of Trinity from 1866 to 1873. From 1876 to 1883 he was Principal of Hatfield Hall, Durham, and during a part of the time Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Durham. His appointment to the Ireland Professorship of Exegesis at Oxford, as successor to the late Canon Liddon, dates from 1882, and since 1883 he has also been Tutorial Fellow of Exeter College in the same University. He has twice been appointed Select Preacher at Cambridge, was Whitehall Preacher in 1889–90, and delivered the Bampton Lectures on Inspiration, of which we have already spoken, in 1892.

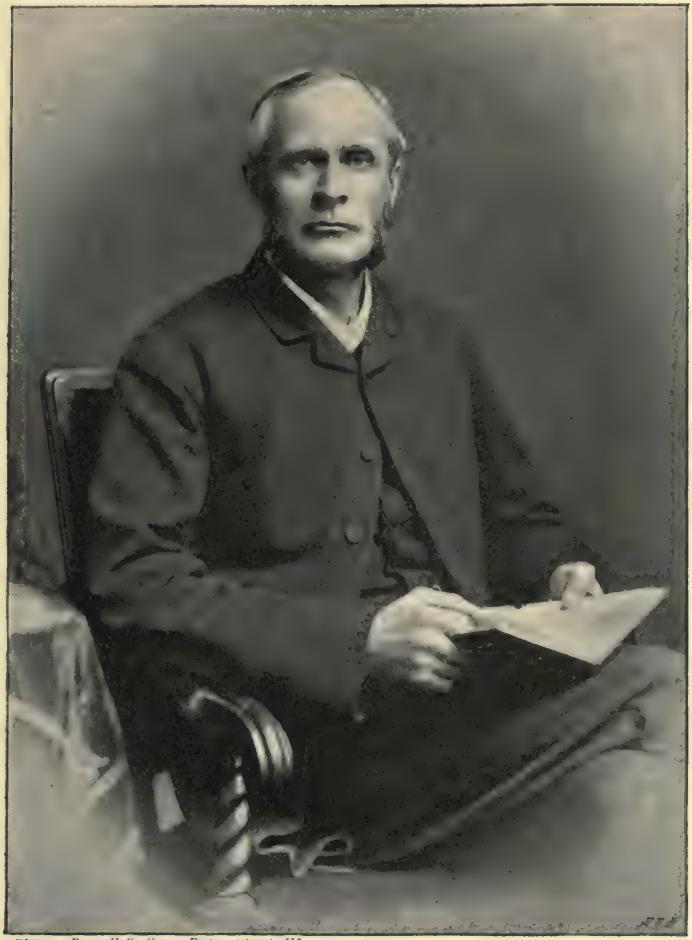


*Photo : Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.*

Yrs faithfully
W. Sanday



THE NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

## MRS. BRYANT, D.Sc.

THE Mathematical Mistress at the North London Collegiate School is a graduate of the London University, whose degree of Doctor of Science she took in 1884, and is also a member of the College of Preceptors. The opportunities she has enjoyed of studying the science of education have been turned to good account, and the result is seen in her essay on "Educational Ends, or the Ideal of Personal Development." In this luminous work, which has for its motto: "Ye shall know the Truth. And the Truth shall make you free," she impresses upon the teacher the necessity of aiming at the improvement of his pupils in conduct as well as in knowledge —of setting before them the questions, "How should I do what there is for me to do?" and "How should I know what there is for me to know?"—questions which are seen at unity at last in the final end of education, love of the highest attainable truth. Mrs. Bryant is also the author of a learned and at the same time entertaining historical inquiry into the antiquities of Ireland, her native country.



*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

Sophie Bryant.



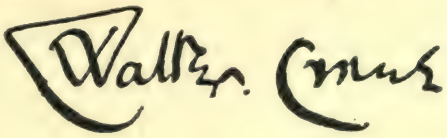
One of Mr. Walter Crane's Designs.

# MR. WALTER CRANE.

To this gifted artist the labour movement owes hardly less than to Mr. William Morris, its poet. Founder and one of the presidents of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, he designed the seal of the London County Council, and his facile pencil is ever ready to serve the cause he has so much at heart. He has also associated himself with "advanced" ideas in art, as well as in politics. As soon as the Grosvenor Gallery was opened, he ceased to exhibit at the Academy, and has since taken a prominent part in the movement for establishing a National Exhibition of all the Arts. Born at Liverpool on the 15th of August, 1845, son of Thomas Crane, of Chester, miniature and portrait painter, he was apprenticed to Mr. W. J. Linton, the engraver, and has always given much of his time to the illustration of books. Since 1879 he has been Examiner in the National Competition of Drawings at South Kensington; in 1892 he became Director of Designs at the Manchester Municipal School of Art. In 1886 he resigned his membership of the Institutes of Painters in Water Colours and in Oil, and two years afterwards was elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.



*Photo: Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.*





KNELLER HALL, TWICKENHAM.

# PROFESSOR FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE.

THE Professor of Poetry at Oxford belongs to a family which has greatly distinguished itself. He is the eldest son of Sir Francis Palgrave, who was knighted for his important contributions to historical and antiquarian literature; one of his brothers, Sir Reginald, is the Clerk to the House of Commons; another, William Gifford, who died in 1888, was eminent as traveller, Arabic scholar, and author; yet another, Robert Harry Inglis, is one of our leading statisticians. He was born on the 28th of September, 1824, and was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford. From 1850 to 1855 he was Vice-Principal of the Kneller Hall Training College, and after being private secretary to the late Earl Granville, became Assistant-Secretary to the Privy Council Committee on Education. The author of several volumes of refined and melodious verse, he has also written much on art and literature, and is the editor of some of "The Golden Treasury" volumes, &c.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Yours truly

F. T. Palgrave



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

# LORD PLAYFAIR.

ONE of the most versatile of our public men, Lord Playfair had risen to distinction as a man of science before he entered upon his political career. He was born at Meerut, Bengal, on the 21st of May, 1819, son of the Chief Inspector-General of Hospitals, was educated at St. Andrews and at University College, London, studied chemistry at Glasgow, and afterwards at Giessen under Liebig, and in 1843 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, Manchester. Then he became Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology, and from 1856 to 1869 was Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University. He entered the House of Commons in 1868, was appointed Postmaster-General in 1873, and became Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker in 1880, being knighted on resigning his post in 1883. In 1886 he was Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education; in 1892 he was elevated to the Peerage. Lord Playfair is a member of many scientific societies, has been President of the British Association, has served on several Royal Commissions, and, especially of late years, has given much attention to social science.



*Photo: W. & D Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Yours Sincerely

Playfair



BIT OF "THE WORLD'S FAIR" AT CHICAGO.

# MR. W. T. STEAD.

THE earliest and most brilliant of the "New Journalists" is a native of Northumberland, having been born at Embleton on the 5th of July, 1849, the son of a Congregational minister. Appointed editor of a daily paper at Darlington at the age of twenty-two, his powerful "leaders" on the Eastern Question attracted widespread attention, and in 1880 he was invited by Mr. John Morley to the assistant-editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He succeeded to the editorial chair in 1883, and occupied it until at the end of 1889 he retired in order to found the *Review of Reviews*. Since then he has started *Borderland*. A man of many enthusiasms, Mr. Stead generally has a crusade on hand, and although he has had to endure criticism and ridicule, and even bonds, he has a knack of so contriving things as to have the last laugh. He has been to Russia to tell us the truth about Muscovite policy, and to Rome to teach the Vatican the true social doctrine; and more recently he made his way to the World's Fair to tell the people of Chicago some plain truths about themselves.



*Photo: A. D. Lewis, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

William T. Stead



Miss Cobbe's Birthplace, Newbridge, Co. Dublin.

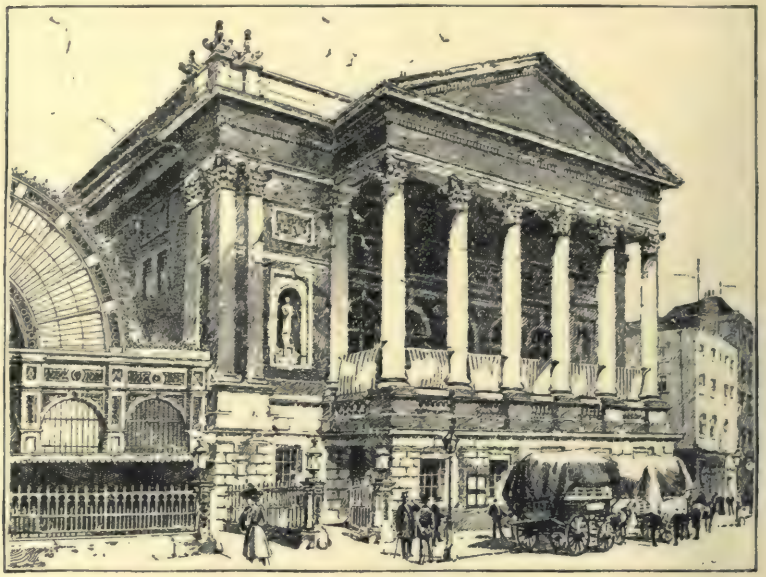
# MISS FRANCES POWER COBBE.

Among the host of ladies who have achieved more or less of literary eminence during the last decade, there is none to dispute Miss Cobbe's primacy as a thinker. Her "Essay on Intuitive Morals," published so long ago as 1855, has been followed up by a long list of other works on religious, ethical, and social subjects, all of them marked by vigorous thought and lofty sentiment, as well as by charm and distinction of style. Notable among them is her "Broken Lights," a searching criticism of the orthodox creeds, supplemented by "Dawning Lights," a contribution to the reconstruction of theology on Theistic lines. Miss Cobbe was born on the 4th of December, 1822, her father being the late Mr. Charles Cobbe, D.L., J.P. For a while she engaged in philanthropic work at Bristol with Mary Carpenter; afterwards she became a leader writer for the *Echo*, and then for the *Standard*, and a contributor to the *Quarterly* and other reviews; of late years she has occupied herself largely with the crusade against vivisection. Her autobiography forms a delightful record of a life of beneficent activity, culminating in a serene old age.



*Photo: Mr. Young, Dolgelly.*

Frances Power Cobbe



COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

# SIGNOR LUIGI MANCINELLI.

SIGNOR MANCINELLI'S earliest visit to London was in 1886, when the success of a concert at which he produced several of his own compositions led to his engagement as conductor of Italian opera in the Jubilee season, an engagement which has been several times renewed. It also brought him an invitation to compose an oratorio for the next Norwich Festival, to which he responded with *Isaias*. His career as a conductor began at Rome, and was continued at Bologna, as well as in London; and more recently he has held a similar appointment at the Theatre Royal, Madrid. He began to study the piano at the age of six—he was born at Orvieto in 1848—and at twelve went to Florence to take lessons of Professor Sbolci, the 'cellist, afterwards joining the orchestra of La Pergola, and remaining in it until in 1874 he went to Rome.

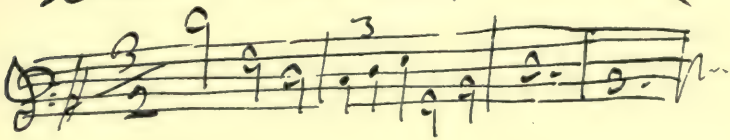


Photo: Moreno, New York.

Isaias

Sacred Cantata

Lento



Mancinelli



WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

## CANON KNOX-LITTLE.

THIS eloquent preacher, if never intellectually masterful, has striking oratorical qualities. His voice, musical and flexible, is unusually effective for passages of tender pathos. The "note" of his pulpit work, indeed, is emotionalism, of a much warmer kind than is usually met with among Anglican preachers. He appeals to the individual soul as directly and forcibly as the most earnest Evangelical could desire; and not infrequently his periods have something of the music and colour of poetry, as in the following passage:—"Eternal things! Eternal things! It comes—the very phrase—like the swing and swell of solemn church bells across the hills on an English Sunday; it floats like the rhythmic swell of stately music across the sleeping sea." The Canon, who was born at Stewartston, co. Tyrone, about the year 1839, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. It was in 1881 that he was nominated by Mr. Gladstone to a stall in Worcester Cathedral, in succession to the present Dean of Westminster. His published works comprise several volumes of sermons and some novels.



*Photo: Russell & Son, Baker Street, W.*

Yours faithfully,

W. J. Knowlton.



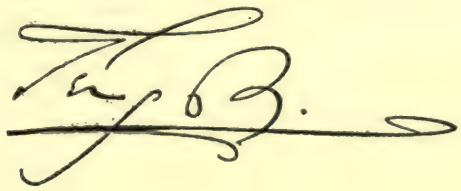
ATHENS.

# THE KING OF GREECE.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE HELLENES is the second son of the King of Denmark, and was born on the 24th of December, 1845. He assumed the crown, under the name of George I., on the 6th of June, 1863, after it had been offered by popular vote successively to the present and to the late Duke of Coburg. Notwithstanding the popularity gained at the outset of his career by the acquisition of the Ionian Islands, the king has not found his position an easy one, and when in 1880, accompanied by Queen Olga, whose portrait appears elsewhere in these pages, he started on a long tour through Europe, it was rumoured that he intended never to return. His difficulties have arisen mostly in connection with the Eastern Question; and more than once the Great Powers have had to exert considerable pressure in order to restrain his subjects from attempting to wrest from Turkey territory which they regard as rightfully theirs. Of later years, however, they have shown themselves less restive, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Majesty's accession was celebrated in 1888 with much popular rejoicing.



*Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.*





GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MELBOURNE.

# LORD BRASSEY.

A SON of the great public works contractor, the Governor of Victoria has always shown an intelligent and sympathetic interest in all labour questions. He began his Parliamentary career by seconding a motion brought forward by Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., calling for an inquiry into the Labour Laws; and he has published, among other books, volumes on "Work and Wages," "Lectures on the Labour Question," and "English Work and Foreign Wages." He is also, as all the world knows, an enthusiastic yachtsman, and an authority on matters relating to the Navy. Born at Stafford in 1836, he was educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in the Modern Law and History School. In 1865 he entered Parliament as member for Devonport; from 1868 to 1886, when he was raised to the peerage, he sat for Hastings. He was appointed a Civil Lord of the Admiralty in 1880, Secretary to the Admiralty in 1884, and a Lord-in-Waiting in 1893, and became Governor of Victoria in 1895. Lord Brassey has served on several Royal Commissions, and was President of the Opium Commission, which has reported against interference with the trade in the drug.



*Photo: Russell & Sons, Baker Street, W.*

Yours faithfully
Brassey



A Licensing Meeting of the London County Council.

# SIR ARTHUR ARNOLD.

The successor of Sir John Hutton in the chair of the London County Council has had a varied career. The first-hand knowledge to be seen on every page of his "History of the Cotton Famine" is explained by the circumstance of his having been an Assistant-Commissioner under the Public Works Act (1863), passed to meet the necessities of the Lancashire operatives. He then travelled for two years in the East of Europe and Africa, and recounted his experiences in the work entitled "From the Levant," which brought him the Golden Cross of the Order of the Redeemer from the King of Greece. When the *Echo* was started, he became its editor, and to his skilful direction its rapid success was largely due. His travels in Russia and Persia in 1875 are related in "Through Persia by Caravan;" and among his other works are "Social Politics" and "Free Land." In the Land question he has always been actively interested, and for several years he was President of the Free Land League. From 1880 to 1885 he was M.P. for Salford. He has been an Alderman of the London County Council since its formation, became its Chairman in 1895, and was soon afterwards knighted.



*Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.*

Yours truthfully

Arthur Arnold



PENZANCE.

# MR. LEONARD COURTNEY.

THE somewhat rugged independence of the member for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall may be little appreciated by party managers, and has undoubtedly been an obstacle to his personal advancement; but it was one of the qualities which made him an ideal Chairman of Committees. To his independence he adds surprising quickness and vigorous grasp, prompt and unhesitating decision, and a magisterial voice, eminently calculated to disconcert obstructives and bores. How, with all his qualifications for the Speakership, Mr. Courtney missed the prize, he has himself told us with beguiling humour, and the curious story need not be repeated here. He was born at Penzance on the 6th of July, 1832, was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1851, and graduated as Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1855, becoming a Fellow in 1856. In 1858 he was called to the Bar, began soon afterwards to write for the *Times*, was Professor of Political Economy at University College, London, from 1872 to 1876, and entered Parliament in the latter year. He has held the Home and Colonial Under-Secretaryships, and resigned the Financial Secretaryship to the Treasury out of loyalty to the principle of proportional representation.

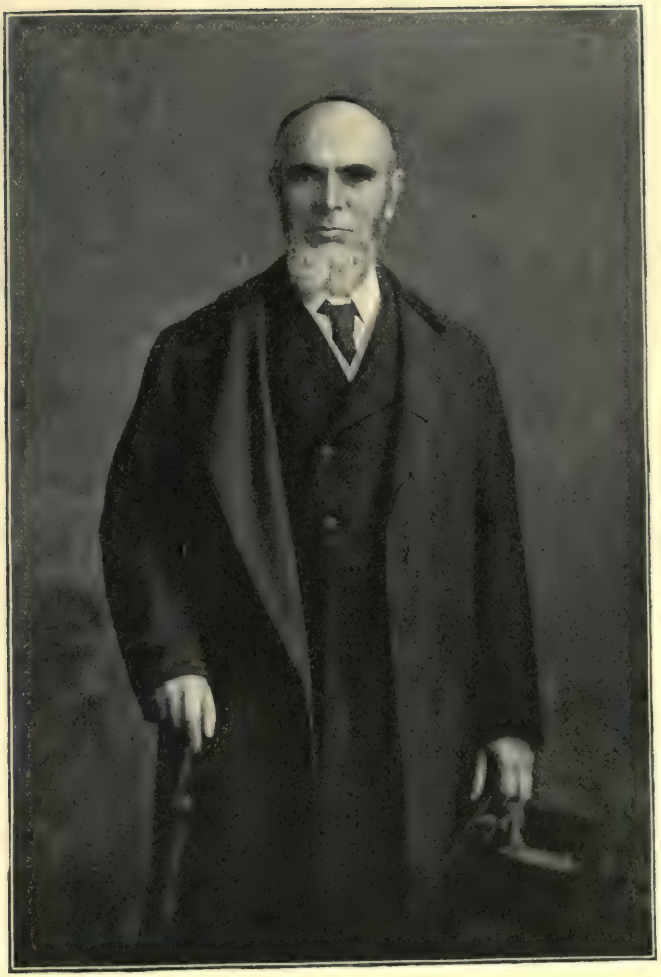


*Photo: W. & D. Downey, Ebury Street, S.W.*

Leonard Courtney



ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR'S STUDY.

# THE VEN. ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR.

SINCE he became Canon of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of London in 1889, Dr. Sinclair, who belongs to the Broad section of the High Church School, has shown himself to have no mean conception of his dignified and influential office. He graduated at Balliol College, Oxford—of which he was Scholar—in 1873, and in the next year began his clerical career as curate of Tortworth, Gloucestershire. In 1875 he was appointed Assistant Minister at Quebec Chapel and Evening Lecturer in Logic at King's College; from 1877 to 1883 he was Chaplain to the Bishop of London (Dr. Jackson), and Assistant Examining Chaplain from 1883 to 1885. In 1880 he had been presented to the vicarage of St. Stephen's, Westminster, a charge which he held until he was preferred to the Archdeaconry of London. Since 1893 he has been a Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen. Besides an edition of the Psalms, giving "The Authorised Version in the Original Rhythm," he has published "Lessons on the Gospel of St. John" (1885), "The Servant of Christ" and "The Christian's Influence (1892), "Christ in Our Times" (1893), and "Words to the Laity" (1894).



*Photo: Martin & Sallnow, Strand, W.C.*

William Sinclair.



A Paris Street: The Avenue de l'Opéra.

# M. LUDOVIC HALÉVY.

The French dramatist and novelist, who was born in Paris in 1834, son of Léon Halévy, the *littérateur*, and educated at the Lycée Louis le Grand, began his career as a Government official, and in 1861 was appointed Secretary to the Corps Législatif. His success in dramatic composition, however, led him to resign his post, a step which, we may be sure, he has never regretted. He had already (in 1860) entered into collaboration with M. Henri Meilhac, in conjunction with whom he wrote the librettos to the most popular of Offenbach's comic operas. Other productions of the same memorable partnership, in comedy and farce, are *Frou-Frou* (1870), so familiar in this country from English adaptations, as well as from the performances of Madame Sarah Bernhardt, *Tricoche et Cacolet* (1872), and *Le Mari de la Débutante* (1879). M. Halévy has also won his spurs as a novelist, among his productions in this kind being "Madame and Monsieur Cardinal" (1873), "L'Abbé Constantin" (1882), and "Princesse" (1886), besides a collection of stories entitled "Kari-Kari" (1892). An abundant entrance to the Academy was ministered unto him some years ago.



*Photo: Pierre Petit, Paris.*

Mon cher ami
bien peu de chose,
quand on n'est pas
tout.

Louis Malivy



A Bit of Harrow.

# MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant's brilliant gifts have long been recognised by those who have no sort of sympathy with any of the mental phases through which she passed from the time when she renounced Anglicanism until she embraced Theosophy. To fluency and grace of speech, with singular readiness and resourcefulness in debate, she adds the pen of a ready writer, and no small capacity for organisation and management. Never have her talents found more admirable exercise than during her three years' membership of the London School Board. Her services in this kind were recognised by her fellow-members without distinction of party, and great was the disappointment when it was found that in her zeal for the Theosophical propaganda she had decided not to offer herself for re-election. Mrs. Besant was born in London on the 1st of October, 1847, of Irish parents, but her early years were spent at Harrow, as she has told us in one of the most interesting sections of her autobiography. It was in 1889 that she abandoned Secularism for Theosophy, and since then she has compassed sea and land to make proselytes.



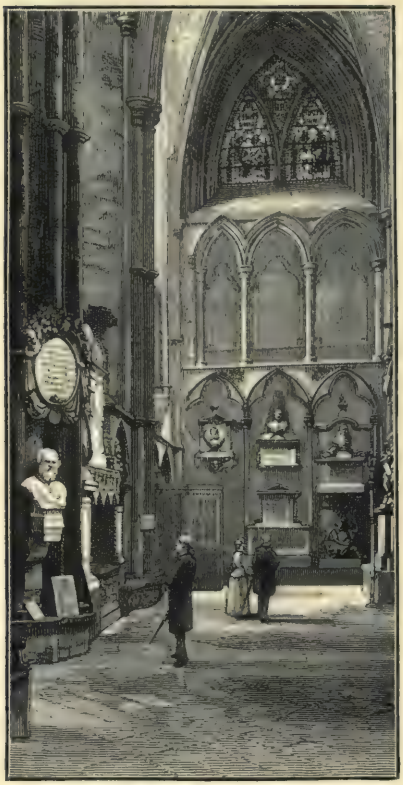
*Photo: Talma, Melbourne.*

Sincerely

Annie Besant

# MR. THOMAS BROCK, R.A.

THIS eminent sculptor is a native of Worcester, and was born in 1847. Having passed through the Government School of Design in that city, he continued his studies at the School of the Royal Academy, where he carried off the highest honours. He then entered the studio of the late John Henry Foley, first as a pupil, afterwards as an assistant. On his master's death he was entrusted with the completion of some important works, one of them being the O'Connell Monument in Dublin.* Among Mr. Brock's portrait statues and busts may be named his Richard Baxter, Robert Raikes, Sir Rowland Hill, Sir Richard Temple, Sir Erasmus Wilson, and the poet Longfellow (in Westminster Abbey). His ideal works include "Salmacis," "Hercules Strangling Antæus," statuettes of Paris and Œnone, a large equestrian group, entitled "A Moment of Peril," purchased for the nation by the Royal Academy, and "The Genius of Poetry." Mr. Brock became an A.R.A. in 1883, and a Royal Academician in 1891.



MR. BROCK'S BUST OF LONGFELLOW IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

* See *ante*, p. 356.

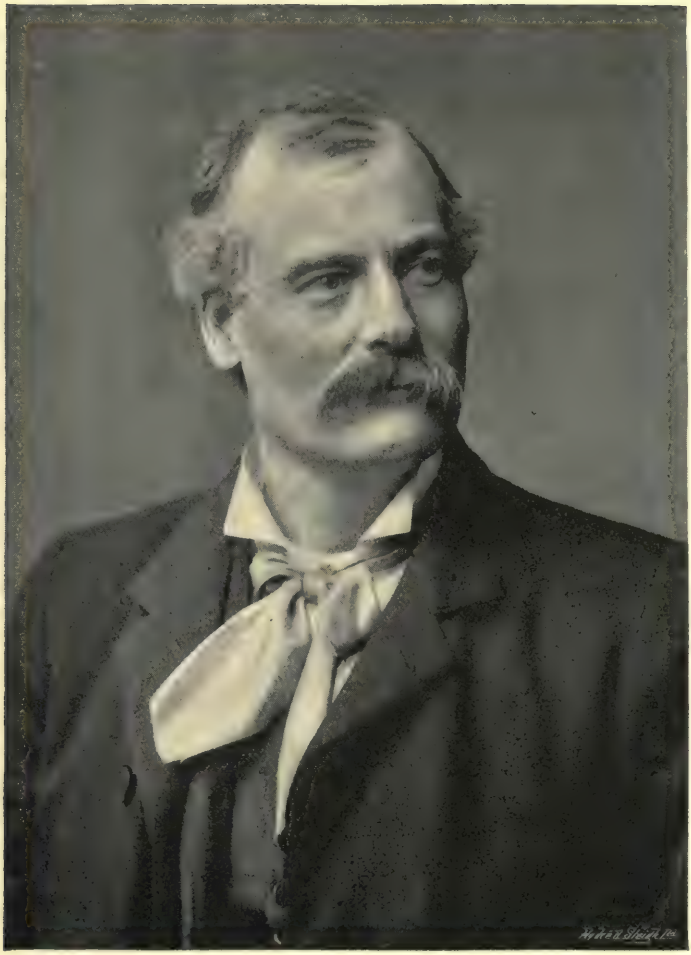


*Photo: Window & Grove, Baker Street, W.*

Very faithfully Yours

Wm. H. Brookfield



*Photo: A. A. Inglis, Edinburgh.*

EDINBURGH, FROM THE CASTLE HILL.

# SIR ARCHIBALD GEIKIE.

THE Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, born at Edinburgh in 1835, was educated at the High School and the University, studying geology under Sir Roderick Murchison, of whom he was afterwards to write a memoir. His connection with the Geological Survey began in 1855, and in 1867 he was appointed Director for Scotland. Three years later he was nominated by Sir Roderick Murchison as first Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Edinburgh, and in 1881 he succeeded Sir Andrew Ramsay as the head of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. He has been Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society and President of the Geological Society and of the British Association, is a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, of the Berlin Academy, and of other foreign scientific societies, has received an LL.D. from St. Andrew's and from Edinburgh, and a D.Sc. from Cambridge and Dublin, has been awarded the Murchison Medal of the Geological Society and the McDougal Brisbane Medal of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and was knighted in 1891. Sir Archibald is the author of many works on geology.

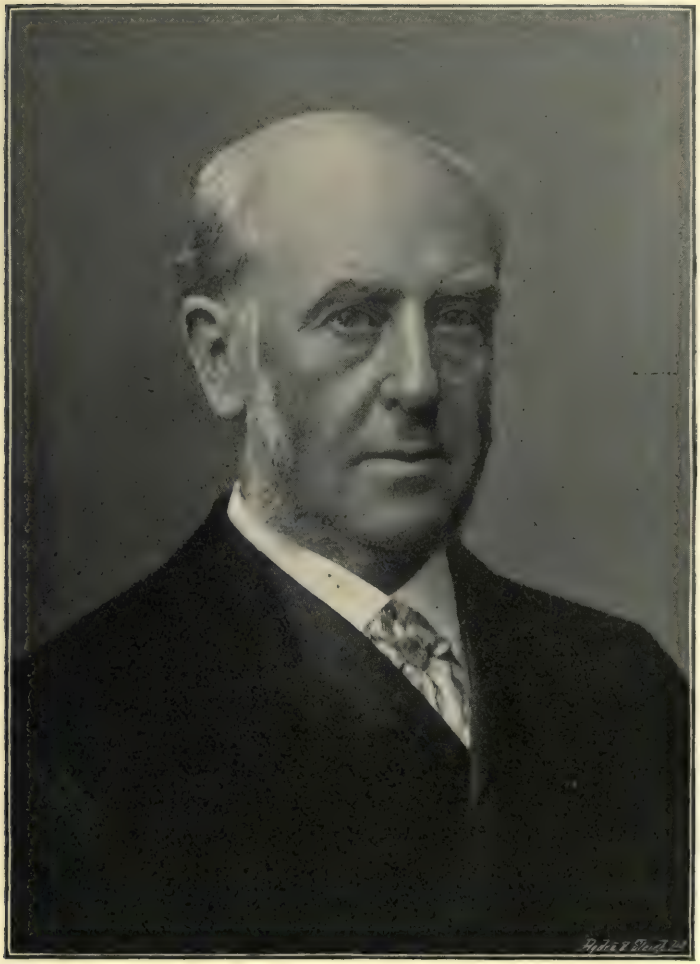


*Photo: Werner & Son, Dublin.*

Yours faithfully
Arch Gerrie



A Russian Charge at Plevna.

# MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES.

The greatest achievements of this prince of war correspondents were the brilliant descriptions which, at great personal risk, he sent to the *Daily News* of the crossing of the Danube and of the battles round Plevna and the Shipka Pass in the Russo-Turkish War, and his famous ride of a hundred and ten miles through a trackless country to telegraph the news of the victory at Ulundi. He was born in Morayshire in 1838, the son of a Presbyterian minister, and educated at Aberdeen University. For some time he served as a private in the Royal Dragoons, and so acquired much of the practical and detailed knowledge of things military which he has turned to such admirable account. His first commission as war correspondent came from the *Morning Advertiser* at the beginning of the Franco-German War, but he soon transferred his services to the *Daily News*, which he continued to represent until broken health compelled him to abandon a vocation which makes such exacting demands upon those who follow it. Of late years Mr. Forbes has given up much of his time to lecturing, and has recounted his stirring experiences to large audiences in Australia and America, as well as in Great Britain.

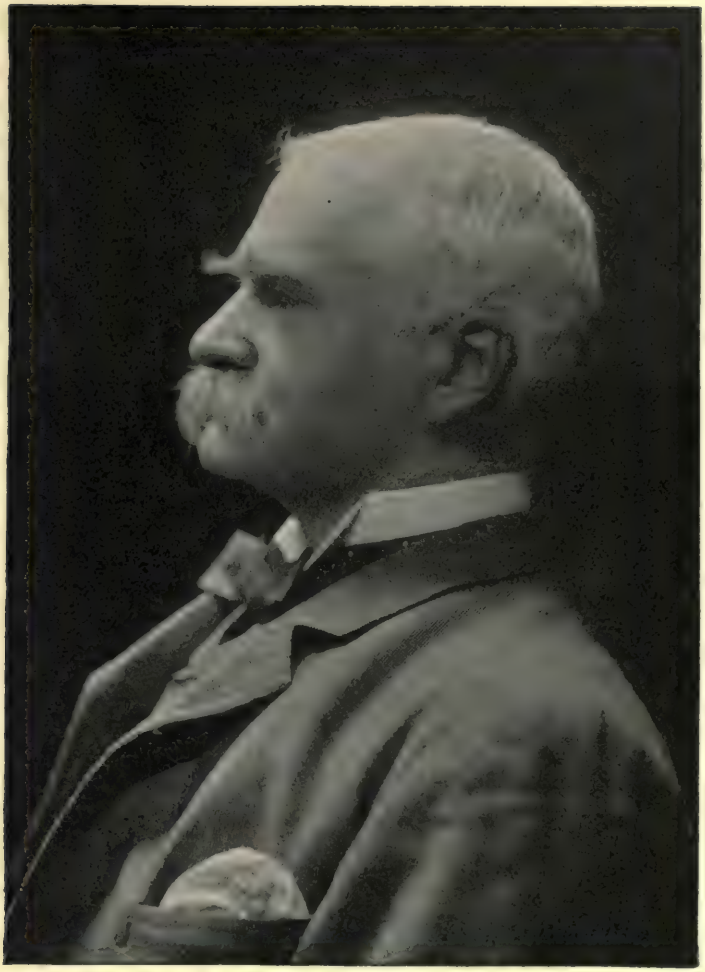


*Photo: H. S. Mendelssohn, Pembridge Crescent, W.*

Herzlichst
Ihr



COPENHAGEN.

# THE KING OF DENMARK.

BORN on the 8th of April, 1818, son of William, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksberg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, His Majesty King Christian IX. ascended the throne of Denmark in 1863. During his reign of upwards of thirty years he has had more than an average share of the troubles and anxieties which are the heritage of princes; and more than once he may well have looked back regretfully to the days when, as Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry, he occupied a position of greater freedom and less responsibility. Hardly had he ascended the throne than the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, under the Duke of Augustenberg, and with the support of Prussia and Austria, rose in revolt, and under the Treaty of Vienna he had to renounce both the Duchies, and also Lauenberg. His Majesty then set himself patiently to develop the internal resources of his dismembered country; and in 1866 he conceded to his subjects a more liberal constitution. His marriage with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel was celebrated on the 26th of May, 1842. (See page 404.)



*Photo: Hansen & Weller, Copenhagen.*

Christian IX. King of Denmark

# THE REV. PROFESSOR DRIVER.

THIS learned Hebraist and lucid exponent of the Higher Criticism was born at Southampton in 1846, and educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford, where, having been elected Scholar in 1865, he graduated with first-class honours in Literæ Humaniores in 1869. He became Fellow of his College in 1870, and Tutor in 1875, and held the two offices until in 1882 he succeeded Dr. Pusey as Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, and Canon of Christchurch. Five years before this his reputation as a Semitic scholar had led to his appointment as a member of the Old Testament Revision Company. Professor Driver is the author of many works on subjects relating to Hebrew scholarship and Biblical criticism, among them an "Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament," which, published in 1891, went into a fourth edition in 1893, a treatise entitled "Isaiah: his Life and Times, and the Writings which Bear his Name," and a Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Deuteronomy.



A CORNER OF THE QUADRANGLE OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

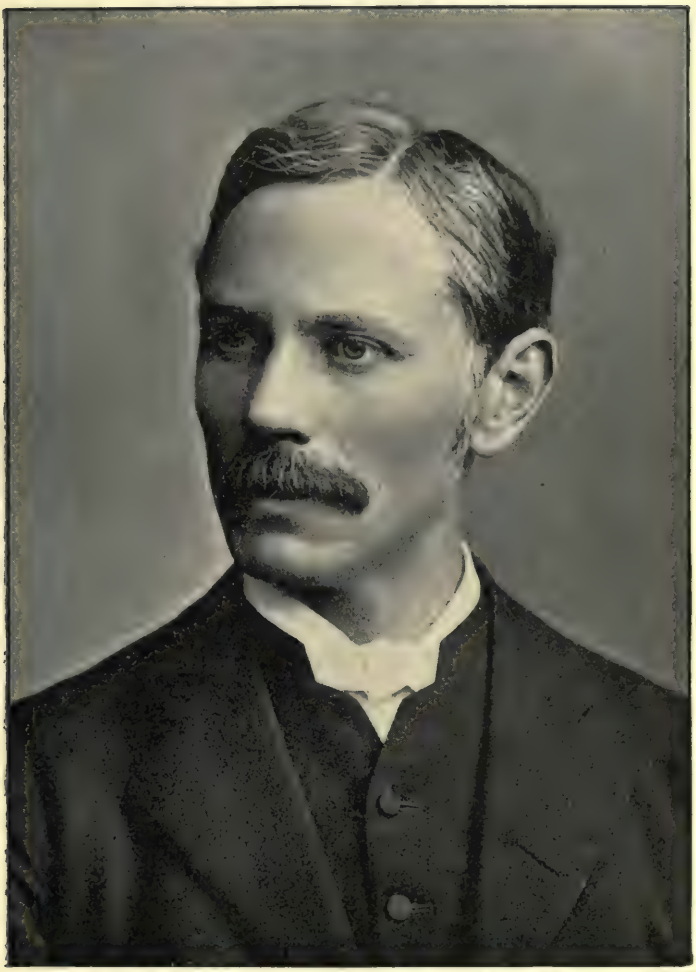


*Photo: Werner & Son, Dublin.*

Believe me

Yours truly

S. R. Driver



MAGDALEN COLLEGE, FROM THE CHERWELL.

# SIR JOHN STAINER.

THE Oxford Professor of Music was born in 1840, and at the age of seven joined the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. At sixteen he became organist at St. Michael's College, Tenbury, under Sir Frederick Gore-Ouseley. Three years later he was appointed organist to Magdalen College, Oxford, and quickly trained his choir to an efficiency unequalled in the University. While at Oxford he took the degrees of Mus. Bac. (1859), B.A. (1863), Mus. Doc. (1865), and M.A. (1866). His next appointment was to the post of University organist, which he combined with his office at Magdalen; then in 1872 he became organist of St. Paul's, where he remained for some sixteen years. He was knighted in 1888, and in the following year succeeded Sir Frederick Gore-Ouseley in the Oxford Professorship. One of the greatest organists of his generation, and a composer of Church music, etc., Sir John is also an accomplished master of musical science, and has written extensively on harmony, composition, and kindred subjects. In 1885 he received an honorary Mus. Doc. from the University of Durham, and in 1893 was elected an honorary Fellow of Magdalen.



*Photo: Hills & Saunders, Oxford.*

Yours truly

John Stainer



Photo: Guy & Co.

CORK.

# MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY.

FOR one who has played so prominent a part in politics, the successor of Mr. Parnell has turned out a surprising amount of literary work. As he has himself said, literature is his choice, politics his necessity. His "History of Our Own Times" is but one among several historical productions; he has also written a long list of novels, all of them marked by felicitous dialogue, and displaying a fertile creative power, especially in characters of the eccentric type. Mr. McCarthy was born at Cork in 1830, and it was in this city that he served his apprenticeship to journalism. In 1860 he joined the reporting staff of the London *Morning Star*, and was appointed editor of the paper in 1864, afterwards becoming a leader writer on the *Daily News*. His entrance to Parliament dates from 1879, when he was returned for Longford, which several times re-elected him. In 1886 he won Londonderry from the Unionists, but was defeated in 1892, and became the elect of North Longford. A man of great geniality and charm, and an accomplished scholar, Mr. McCarthy has been a moderating influence in Irish politics, and few prominent politicians are so free from any suspicion of undue personal ambition.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Justin McCarthy.

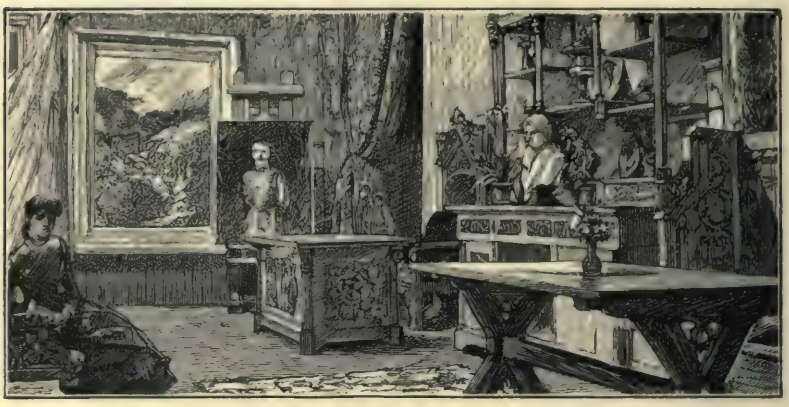
# LADY DILKE.

THE author of "The Renaissance of Art in France" is daughter of the late Major Strong, of the Madras Army. Her marriage with the Rev. Mark Pattison, the Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, was celebrated in 1862; and in 1885, Mr. Pattison having died in the preceding year, she became the wife of Sir Charles Dilke, who had been a widower since 1874. She has long been known to fame as a contributor to the higher journalism and to literature. For some years she wrote for the *Westminster Review* and the *Saturday Review;* afterwards she was fine-art critic of the *Academy;* then, in 1879, she published, in two volumes, her work on the French Renaissance, the first complete account that had appeared, to quote the *Athenæum*, "of one of the most important, and at the same time most difficult, periods in the history of French art. . . . No reader," it was added, "will lay down the work, carefully thought out and attractively written, without a feeling of satisfaction; and there is probably no man in this special branch of art who would not have been glad to have written such a work." In 1884 came a monograph on Claude Lorraine, written in French, and this has been followed by "The Shrine of Death," "Art in the Modern State," and "The Shrine of Love." But Lady Dilke's sympathy with Sir Charles's pursuits has not been without its influence on her intellectual life, which is now largely concerned with the amelioration of the lot of women workers in factories and elsewhere.



*Photo: London Stereoscopic Company.*

Emilia F. S. Pitka



STUDIO OF MR. HERKOMER.

# PROFESSOR HERKOMER, R.A.

THOUGH German by birth and parentage, Mr. Herkomer is English by training. He was born in 1849, at Waal, in Bavaria, son of Lorenzo Herkomer, a wood carver of considerable skill, who in 1851 emigrated to America, and six years afterwards settled at Southampton. Here it was that his son Hubert began the study of art, continued later at South Kensington. His illustrations for an Erckmann-Chatrian novel, which ran through *Cornhill* in 1871, were greatly admired; his first popular success as a painter was with "The Last Muster," hung at Burlington House in 1875, and three years later exhibited in Paris, where it was awarded one of the two Grand Medals of Honour. In 1879 he became an A.R.A., in 1885 Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford, and in 1890 R.A.; he is also a member of many Continental Academies, including the Imperial Academy of Vienna, and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. The Art School at Bushey, Herts, was founded and is superintended by him, and at its theatre his musical and pictorial plays have been produced.

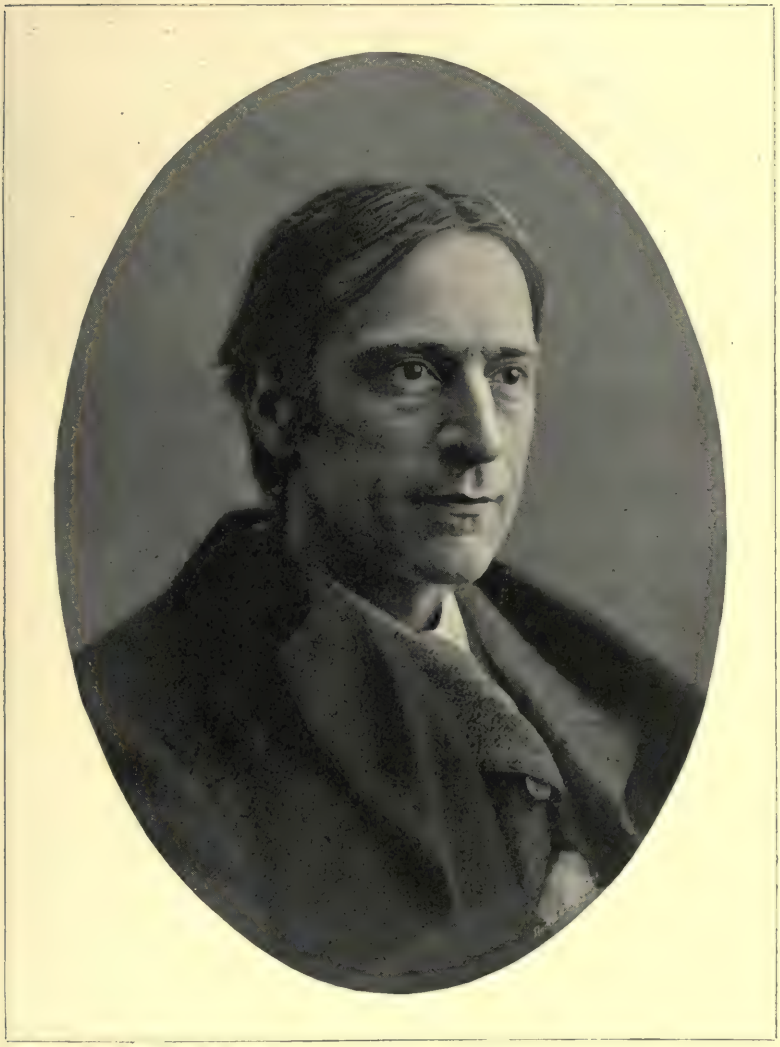


*Photo: Harold Baker, Birmingham.*

Hubert Herkomer



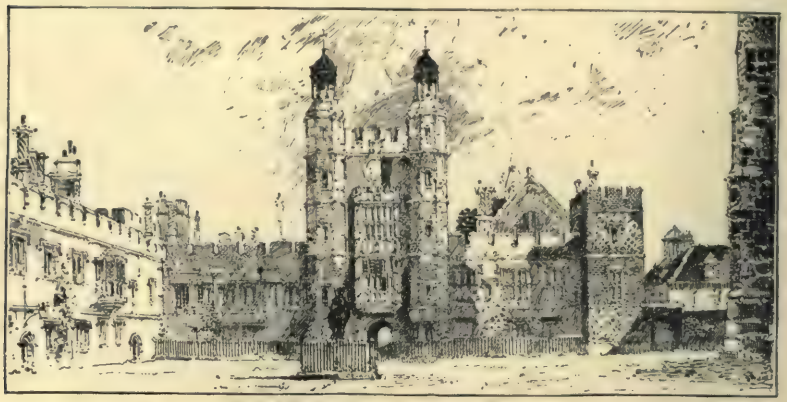
DISTANT VIEW OF CHESTER.

# SIR ROBERT BALL.

THE Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge is an Irishman, blessed in abundant measure with the *bonhomie* of his race. He was born at Dublin on the 1st of July, 1840, son of the late Robert Ball, LL.D., the naturalist; was educated at Chester and at Leamington under Dr. Brindley, and at Trinity College, Dublin; and has been successively Lord Rosse's Astronomer at Parsonstown, Professor of Applied Mathematics and Mechanism at the Royal College of Science for Ireland, Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer for Ireland, resigning this post in 1892 in order to accept the Cambridge Professorship. How lucidly and entertainingly he can lecture may be seen from his "Star-land," made up of Christmas talks with young people at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. Among his other works are the popular "Story of the Heavens," "Time and Tide," and "Theory of Screws," an ingenious piece of reasoning which gave rise to much discussion, and has been translated into German. He has received the Gold Medal of the Royal Irish Academy, has been a Fellow of the Royal Society since 1873, and was knighted in 1886.



*Photo: W. J. Kilpatrick, Belfast.*



THE QUADRANGLE, ETON COLLEGE.

# LORD FARRER.

THE London County Council is under no small debt to this distinguished ex-Civil servant for his public spirit in placing his abilities and experience at its service. He was elected an Alderman for the full term of six years on the formation of the Council in 1889, and was re-elected in 1895. On the whole his sympathies have been with the policy of the Progressives, but he has consistently shown himself superior to mere party considerations, and has upon occasion given counsels of moderation which have won for him the confidence of his colleagues of all sections. He has rendered admirable service on the Water Supply and other Committees, and for some time held the office of Vice-Chairman of the Council. Lord Farrer was born on the 24th of June, 1819, was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford (where he graduated B.A. in 1841), and was called to the Bar, but entered the Civil Service, and for many years was Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade. In 1883 he was honoured with a baronetcy; his elevation to the peerage dates from 1893. He is still one of our leading fiscal authorities.

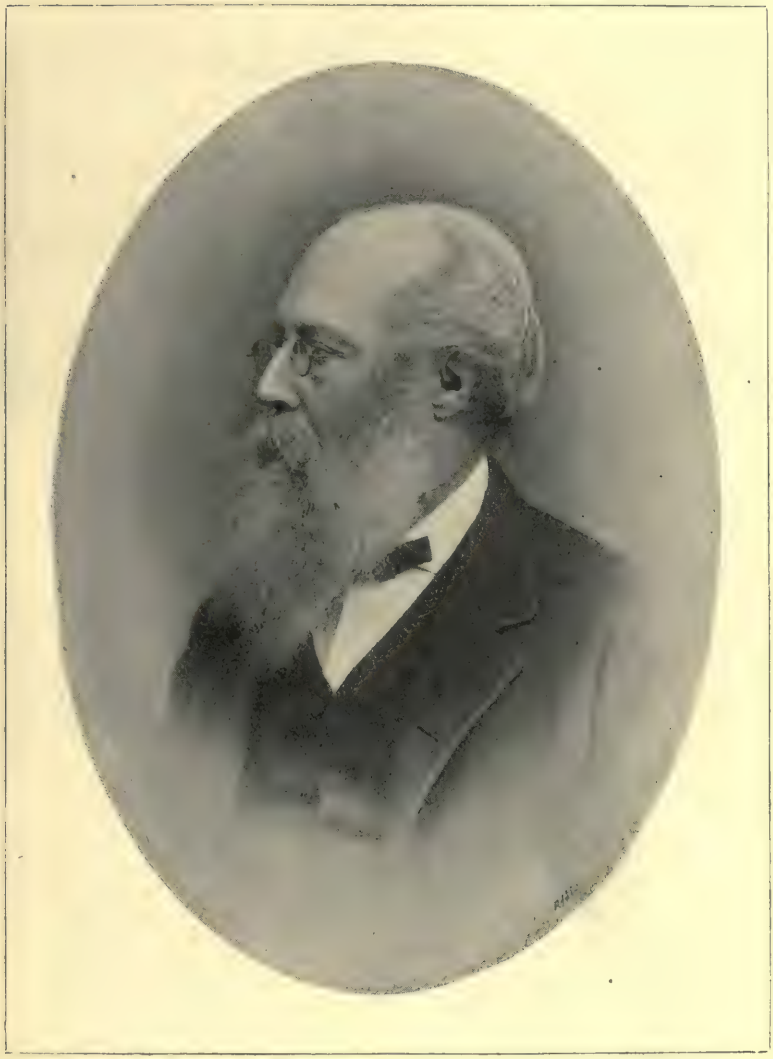


*Photo: Maull & Fox, Piccadilly W.*

Yours faithfully
Farrer



*Photo: Lawrence, Dublin.*

A Bit of Dublin.

# DR. SALMON.

The Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is famous not only as a learned divine, but also as a brilliant mathematician. He graduated at Trinity as Senior Moderator in Mathematics, has written works on "Conic Sections," "The Higher Plane Curves," "The Geometry of Three Dimensions," etc., which have been translated into several Continental tongues, was President of the Mathematical and Physical Science Section of the British Association at the Dublin meeting in 1878, has received the Royal and Copley Medals of the Royal Society, and the Conyngham Medal of the Royal Irish Academy, and is a member of many learned societies, including the French Institute and the Royal Academies of Science at Berlin, Göttingen, and Copenhagen. Among his theological works, all of them marked by vigorous reasoning and masterly grasp, are an Introduction to the New Testament (1885), and a Treatise on the Infallibility of the Church (1888). Dr. Salmon was born in Dublin in 1819, was successively Scholar and Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and held the Regius Professorship of Divinity there from 1866 until in 1888 he was appointed Provost.

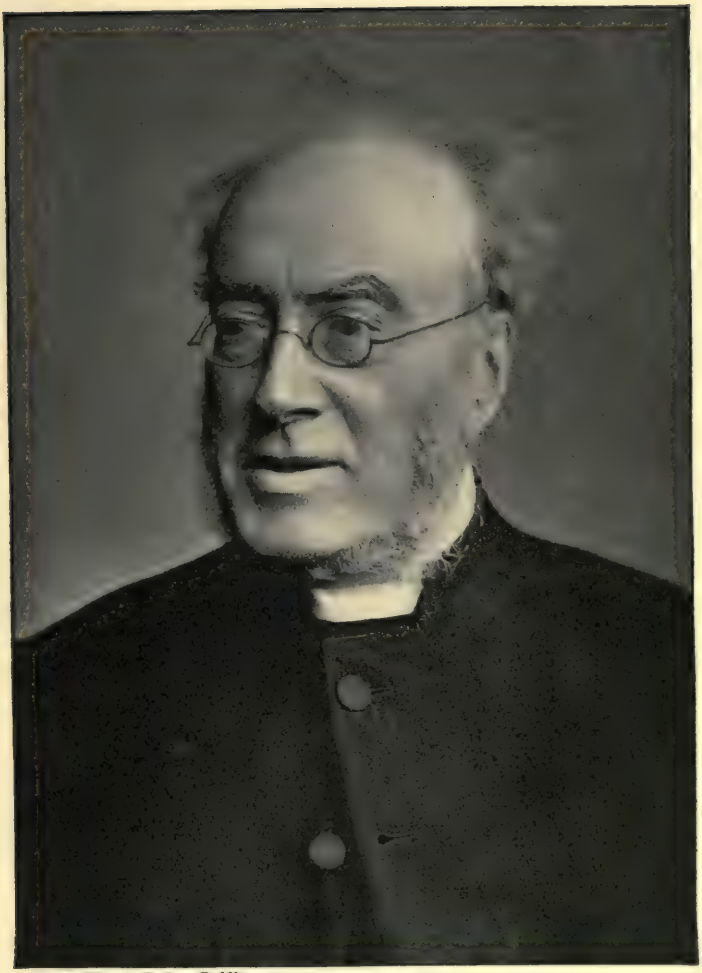


*Photo: Werner & Son, Dublin.*

I am
very truly yours
Leo Schurz



PRINCIPAL FRONT OF STONYHURST COLLEGE.

# MR. CONAN DOYLE.

THE creator of Sherlock Holmes is a grandson of John Doyle, the caricaturist, and was born at Edinburgh in 1859, and educated first at Stonyhurst, the famous Jesuit College in Lancashire, and afterwards in Germany. He then entered himself as a medical student at Edinburgh University, and for some years was in practice at Southsea. At Stonyhurst his literary gift found exercise in the production of a school magazine ; in his twentieth year he contributed to *Chambers's Journal* a story called "The Mystery of the Sassassa Valley." His first success as a novelist, "Micah Clarke," was followed by "The Sign of Four," and this by "The White Company," which was received with so much favour that its author felt himself justified in abandoning medicine for literature. Then came the "Sherlock Holmes" stories, which placed him in the front rank of our popular authors, and "The Refugees," perhaps the best novel he has yet produced. A later work, entitled "Round the Red Lamp," is a gruesome collection of medical tales, relieved, however, by the moving and altogether admirable story of Waterloo, which he has with rare skill dramatised for Sir Henry Irving.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*

Yours faithfully

A Conan Doyle

# MRS. MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.

THE widow of the blind Postmaster-General and Professor of Political Economy, to whom she was married in 1867, has ample claims of her own to distinction. A lucid writer on economics as well as on general subjects, and a speaker of unusual grace and charm, she has for years been one of the leaders of the movements for the higher education and political enfranchisement of women. In 1889 she became President of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association. She has also taken an active part in the work of the National Vigilance Association, especially in connection with the suppression of child marriage in India. Her profound sympathy with the women of our Eastern dependency has taken practical form in the founding of a scholarship for their benefit—an act of generosity in which she had the co-operation of her daughter, Miss Philippa Fawcett, who was placed "above the Senior Wrangler" at Cambridge in 1890. Mrs. Fawcett contributed the article on Communism to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and in addition to her books on Political Economy has written a novel under the title of "Janet Doncaster," and a Life of the Queen. We can only add that she was born at Aldeburgh—the little Suffolk town associated with the poet Crabbe—in 1847, and that one of her sisters is Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.



*Photo: Walery, Lim., Regent Street, W.*

Mrs. Garrett Fawcett



*Photo: Fr.th & Co., Reigate.*

THE NAVE, NORWICH CATHEDRAL.

# THE DEAN OF NORWICH.

DR. LEFROY, one of the most eloquent of the Evangelical clergy, is, like so many other orators of the Anglican Church, an Irishman, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained in 1864, and in that year was appointed Curate of Christ Church, Cork. From 1866 to 1889 he was perpetual curate of St. Andrew's, Liverpool, honorary canon of Liverpool from 1880 to 1887, rural dean of South Liverpool from 1884 to 1887, and Archdeacon of Warrington from 1887 until in 1889 he was preferred to the Deanery of Norwich as successor to Dr. Goulburn, remarkable as, with the single exception of Dr. Prideaux, the first of the Norwich deans who had any reputation as a man of learning, and still more deserving of honour for his vigorous and persistent exertions for the renovation of the cathedral. Dr. Lefroy, who was Donnellan Lecturer at his College in 1887-88, has made his mark not only as a preacher, but also as an author. The first of his books, "A Plea for the Old Catholic Movement," was published in 1875; among the more recent of them is "Echoes from the Choir of Norwich Cathedral" (1894).



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*



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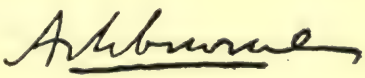
ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

# LORD ASHBOURNE.

THE Lord Chancellor of Ireland is the son of the late William Gibson, of Rockforest, Tipperary, and was born in 1837. After a brilliant course at Trinity College, Dublin, where he won the first gold medal in History, English Literature, and Political Science, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1860, and twelve years later took silk. In 1874 he unsuccessfully contested Waterford, but was returned for Dublin University in the following year, and twice re-elected. From 1877 to 1880 he was Attorney-General for Ireland; and when Mr. Gladstone, in the next Parliament, brought forward his second Irish Land Bill, he was chosen to lead the attack upon that complicated measure. On Lord Salisbury's accession to office in 1885 his services were rewarded with a peerage, and a seat in the Cabinet as Lord Chancellor of Ireland; an office to which he was re-appointed after the Unionist victory of 1886, and again in 1895. His lordship is the author of the Ashbourne Land Purchase Act.



*Photo : Dickinson, New Bond Street, W.*





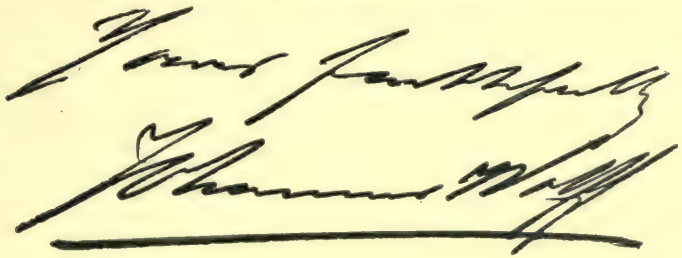
A Bit of Rotterdam.

## M. JOHANNES WOLFF.

M. Wolff is a native of a country which has produced few musical artists. He was born at The Hague in 1862, and it was there that, when about ten years of age, he heard Wieniawski, and was fired with the ambition to become a great violinist. After a while he went to Rotterdam to study under Professor Wirth, and won a three years' scholarship at Dresden. Here also he distinguished himself, as later he did at the Paris Conservatoire, which he entered at the instance of the King of Holland, who had from the first interested himself in his career. M. Wolff has appeared in almost every country in Europe, as well as in America, and has both won the applause of the populace and received many marks of royal favour. On the occasion of his first visit to England he had the honour of playing before the Queen. This distinction has been more than once repeated; and among his souvenirs M. Wolff treasures several gifts from Her Majesty. As the founder of the Wolff Musical Union he has also shown himself to be a successful *entrepreneur*, as well as an accomplished violinist.



*Photo: Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.*



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